

A NEW  
MORAL SYSTEM  
OF  
GEOGRAPHY,

CONTAINING

An Account of the DIFFERENT NATIONS  
ANCIENT and MODERN:

Their Situation and Climate—their Rise and Fall—their  
Customs and Manners;

INCLUDING,

A DESCRIPTION of each COUNTRY,

And their respective Productions,

By which Commerce has been established, and Society  
cemented for the good of Mankind.

ADORNED WITH THE DRESSES OF EACH COUNTRY.

THE SECOND EDITION.

*All hail, GEOGRAPHY, by whose kind aid!  
Th' Historic Page at once is perfect made.*

BARLOW.

L O N D O N :

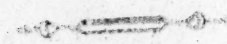
PRINTED FOR G. RILEY, NO. 33, LUDGATE-STREET.

AND SOLD BY S. HAZARD, BATH;

MESS. WATSON AND ELDER, EDENBURGH.—1790.



I N D E X



17. Movement relative to the Mar. - 240

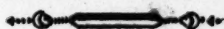
PREFACE

X 1606/982.

Portugal	49	Lapland	84	France	88	Denmark	90	Holland	92	Hungary	94	Spain	96	Italy	98	Sweden	100	Prussia	102	Austria	104	Belgium	106	Netherlands	108	Germany	110	France	112	Denmark	114	Holland	116	Hungary	118	Spain	120	Italy	122	Sweden	124	Prussia	126	Austria	128	Belgium	130	Netherlands	132	Germany	134	France	136	Denmark	138	Holland	140	Hungary	142	Spain	144	Italy	146	Sweden	148	Prussia	150	Austria	152	Belgium	154	Netherlands	156	Germany	158	France	160	Denmark	162	Holland	164	Hungary	166	Spain	168	Italy	170	Sweden	172	Prussia	174	Austria	176	Belgium	178	Netherlands	180	Germany	182	France	184	Denmark	186	Holland	188	Hungary	190	Spain	192	Italy	194	Sweden	196	Prussia	198	Austria	200	Belgium	202	Netherlands	204	Germany	206	France	208	Denmark	210	Holland	212	Hungary	214	Spain	216	Italy	218	Sweden	220	Prussia	222	Austria	224	Belgium	226	Netherlands	228	Germany	230	France	232	Denmark	234	Holland	236	Hungary	238	Spain	240	Italy	242	Sweden	244	Prussia	246	Austria	248	Belgium	250	Netherlands	252	Germany	254	France	256	Denmark	258	Holland	260	Hungary	262	Spain	264	Italy	266	Sweden	268	Prussia	270	Austria	272	Belgium	274	Netherlands	276	Germany	278	France	280	Denmark	282	Holland	284	Hungary	286	Spain	288	Italy	290	Sweden	292	Prussia	294	Austria	296	Belgium	298	Netherlands	300	Germany	302	France	304	Denmark	306	Holland	308	Hungary	310	Spain	312	Italy	314	Sweden	316	Prussia	318	Austria	320	Belgium	322	Netherlands	324	Germany	326	France	328	Denmark	330	Holland	332	Hungary	334	Spain	336	Italy	338	Sweden	340	Prussia	342	Austria	344	Belgium	346	Netherlands	348	Germany	350	France	352	Denmark	354	Holland	356	Hungary	358	Spain	360	Italy	362	Sweden	364	Prussia	366	Austria	368	Belgium	370	Netherlands	372	Germany	374	France	376	Denmark	378	Holland	380	Hungary	382	Spain	384	Italy	386	Sweden	388	Prussia	390	Austria	392	Belgium	394	Netherlands	396	Germany	398	France	400	Denmark	402	Holland	404	Hungary	406	Spain	408	Italy	410	Sweden	412	Prussia	414	Austria	416	Belgium	418	Netherlands	420	Germany	422	France	424	Denmark	426	Holland	428	Hungary	430	Spain	432	Italy	434	Sweden	436	Prussia	438	Austria	440	Belgium	442	Netherlands	444	Germany	446	France	448	Denmark	450	Holland	452	Hungary	454	Spain	456	Italy	458	Sweden	460	Prussia	462	Austria	464	Belgium	466	Netherlands	468	Germany	470	France	472	Denmark	474	Holland	476	Hungary	478	Spain	480	Italy	482	Sweden	484	Prussia	486	Austria	488	Belgium	490	Netherlands	492	Germany	494	France	496	Denmark	498	Holland	500	Hungary	502	Spain	504	Italy	506	Sweden	508	Prussia	510	Austria	512	Belgium	514	Netherlands	516	Germany	518	France	520	Denmark	522	Holland	524	Hungary	526	Spain	528	Italy	530	Sweden	532	Prussia	534	Austria	536	Belgium	538	Netherlands	540	Germany	542	France	544	Denmark	546	Holland	548	Hungary	550	Spain	552	Italy	554	Sweden	556	Prussia	558	Austria	560	Belgium	562	Netherlands	564	Germany	566	France	568	Denmark	570	Holland	572	Hungary	574	Spain	576	Italy	578	Sweden	580	Prussia	582	Austria	584	Belgium	586	Netherlands	588	Germany	590	France	592	Denmark	594	Holland	596	Hungary	598	Spain	600	Italy	602	Sweden	604	Prussia	606	Austria	608	Belgium	610	Netherlands	612	Germany	614	France	616	Denmark	618	Holland	620	Hungary	622	Spain	624	Italy	626	Sweden	628	Prussia	630	Austria	632	Belgium	634	Netherlands	636	Germany	638	France	640	Denmark	642	Holland	644	Hungary	646	Spain	648	Italy	650	Sweden	652	Prussia	654	Austria	656	Belgium	658	Netherlands	660	Germany	662	France	664	Denmark	666	Holland	668	Hungary	670	Spain	672	Italy	674	Sweden	676	Prussia	678	Austria	680	Belgium	682	Netherlands	684	Germany	686	France	688	Denmark	690	Holland	692	Hungary	694	Spain	696	Italy	698	Sweden	700	Prussia	702	Austria	704	Belgium	706	Netherlands	708	Germany	710	France	712	Denmark	714	Holland	716	Hungary	718	Spain	720	Italy	722	Sweden	724	Prussia	726	Austria	728	Belgium	730	Netherlands	732	Germany	734	France	736	Denmark	738	Holland	740	Hungary	742	Spain	744	Italy	746	Sweden	748	Prussia	750	Austria	752	Belgium	754	Netherlands	756	Germany	758	France	760	Denmark	762	Holland	764	Hungary	766	Spain	768	Italy	770	Sweden	772	Prussia	774	Austria	776	Belgium	778	Netherlands	780	Germany	782	France	784	Denmark	786	Holland	788	Hungary	790	Spain	792	Italy	794	Sweden	796	Prussia	798	Austria	800	Belgium	802	Netherlands	804	Germany	806	France	808	Denmark	810	Holland	812	Hungary	814	Spain	816	Italy	818	Sweden	820	Prussia	822	Austria	824	Belgium	826	Netherlands	828	Germany	830	France	832	Denmark	834	Holland	836	Hungary	838	Spain	840	Italy	842	Sweden	844	Prussia	846	Austria	848	Belgium	850	Netherlands	852	Germany	854	France	856	Denmark	858	Holland	860	Hungary	862	Spain	864	Italy	866	Sweden	868	Prussia	870	Austria	872	Belgium	874	Netherlands	876	Germany	878	France	880	Denmark	882	Holland	884	Hungary	886	Spain	888	Italy	890	Sweden	892	Prussia	894	Austria	896	Belgium	898	Netherlands	900	Germany	902	France	904	Denmark	906	Holland	908	Hungary	910	Spain	912	Italy	914	Sweden	916	Prussia	918	Austria	920	Belgium	922	Netherlands	924	Germany	926	France	928	De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PREFACE.



## P R E F A C E.

IN the following new and much improved edition of  
our system of Geography, we have endeavoured to  
select the most interesting, and essential, to give the  
student an idea of this indispensable science in the edu-  
cation of the gentleman, merchant, trader and artist.

THE principal circumstances which distinguish each  
country respecting situation, climate, soil, produce, peo-  
ple, religion and government, we have collected from  
the most authentic information with a precision adapted  
to the limits of the work, and a conciseness conform-  
able to the general system of the whole undertaking.  
We have endeavoured to divest what we have com-  
municated of all extraneous conjecture or fabulous  
recital,

## P R E F A C E.

recital, in order to render it deserving the confidence of the geographical student.

HAVING given an account of the principal empires, kingdoms, &c. in each quarter of the earth, we have added as a supplement, an historical summary in form of a dictionary, of every country yet discovered.

As an introduction to the scientific part of Geography, we have given a succinct description of the particulars which facilitate the knowledge of the globe, as well as explain the terms that are perpetually occurring in a work of this nature.

To these we have added a general idea of the earth in its relation to the system of COPERNICUS. We thought each of the above parts were indispensable requisites to complete a plan that has for its object as much essential information as a work of this size could possibly contain.

PRELIMINARY



# GEOGRAPHY

## PRELIMINARY DISCOURSE.

BEFORE we proceed to enter into a particular description of the different countries and the inhabitants, we shall take a short view of the modern astronomical system, and of the earth, with its natural appearance, and of the consequent systems which have been built relative to its original formation, in order to give our youthful readers a general idea of the subject.

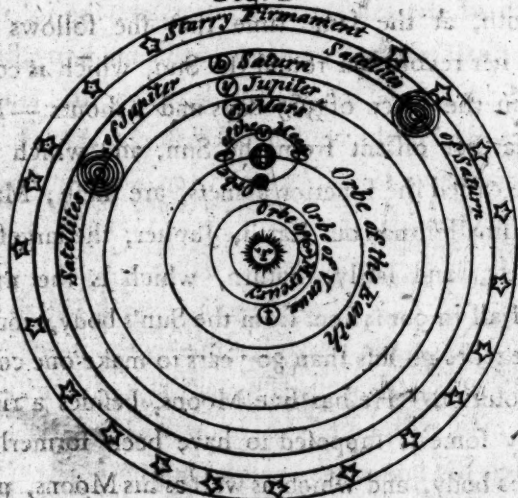
THE system of the universe (the work of an Almighty Architect) is vast, stupendous, and full of wonders; man, when he gazes upon it with attention, must confess his ignorance, and be left in wonder and amazement.

## ii PRELIMINARY DISCOURSE.

THE Earth, which to us appears the centre of this great fabric, is, in effect, but a small part of it, but a speck, as it were, in the vast map of the universe.

Our globe, consisting of land and water, is but one of seven planets revolving round the common centre, the Sun, which is an orb of fire placed at the immense distance of 81 millions of miles from us.

Fig. 2.



## PRELIMINARY DISCOURSE. iii

THIS assemblage of worlds, according to COPERNICUS, our solar system, consists of the following planets or wandering stars: Mercury, the smallest of the planets, whose orbit is placed below the Earth, is nearest to the Sun; Venus, likewise, is below the Earth, but farther removed from the Sun; our Earth, which comes next in order, has likewise a secondary planet, called the Moon, that revolves round her in one month, at the same time that she follows the Earth in her revolution round the Sun, which is completed in the space of 365 days and 6 hours.—The planets farther distant from the Sun, and which are therefore called the superior planets, are these; Mars, which is smaller than our Earth, Jupiter, the largest of the planets, and lastly, Saturn, which is the most distant of all in our system from the Sun's body, round which he takes no less than 30 years to make one complete revolution. He has five Moons, besides a ring, which by some is supposed to have been formerly a part of his body, and which as well as his Moons, puts on a luminous appearance, and contributes, with them,

## PRELIMINARY DISCOURSE.

to enlighten the gloomy nights of long and tedious winters.

BEYOND all these, at an immense distance in the trackless fields of *Aether*, are placed the fixed stars, whose distance no mortal art could ever trace; but these are considered by philosophers as so many Suns, which probably have planets of their own revolving round them.

HERE it is proper to observe, that all the planets revolving round the Sun, are in effect, dark and opaque bodies, or other earths, shining only with the light which they receive and reflect from him. This is the case with the Moon, whose different appearances, such as new, full, horned, &c. are all owing to her different situations with regard to the Sun, and that at the full she always rises when he sets, and sets when he rises.

THE Moon, as we said, being a dark body, it follows, that whenever she interferes between us and the Sun,

PRELIMINARY DISCOURSE, v

Sun, the occasions an eclipse of the Sun; her shadow falling upon the earth's body; and whenever the earth interferes between her and the Sun, the consequence is an eclipse of the Moon: These eclipses, which astronomers can exactly calculate, would be still more frequent were it not for the Parallax,\* and the apparent irregularity of the Moon's motion.

THE heavenly signs in which he successively appears are exactly delineated; being divided into twelve equal parts, each of which contain thirty more, answering to the months and days of the year. The following are their names and characters, with the time of the Sun's entering into each particular sign of the Zodiac.

B 3

ARIES.

\* The Parallax is the difference between the real place of the sun, moon, or stars, calculated from the centre of the earth; and the apparent one, according to the place on the earth's surface, whereon the spectator is situated.

vi PRELIMINARY DISCOURSE.

ARIES. TAURUS. GEMINI.



March 20.



April 20.



May 21.



CANCER.



June 22.



LEO.



July 23.



VIRGO.



August 23.



LIBRA. SCORPIO. SAGITTARIUS.



September 23.



October 21.



November 22.



CAPRICORNUS AQUARIUS. PISCES.



December 22.



January 20.



February 19.

INDEXED



PRELIMINARY DISCOURSE. vii

INDEED the sacred writings themselves tell us, that the Sun and Stars were created, not only to give light, but for signs and for tokens to mankind.

THIS divine subject is beautifully described by the ingenious Mr. ADDISON, in the following poem in the Spectator;

The spacious firmament on high,  
With all the blue æthereal sky,  
And spangled Heav'ns, a shining frame,  
Their great Original proclaim :

Th' unweary'd Sun from day to day,  
Does his Creator's pow'r display,  
And publishes to every land  
The work of an Almighty hand.

Soon as the ev'ning shades prevail,  
The Moon takes up the wondrous tale,  
And nightly to the list'ning Earth  
Repeats the story of her birth :

viii PRELIMINARY DISCOURSE.

Whilst all the stars that round her burn,  
And all the planets in their turn,  
Confirm the tidings as they roll,  
And spread the truth from pole to pole.

What, tho' in solemn silence all  
Move round the dark terrestrial ball?  
What, tho' nor real voice nor sound  
Amid their radiant orbs be found?

In reason's ear they all rejoice,  
And utter forth a glorious voice,  
For ever singing as they shine,

"The hand that made us is Divine."

THE seven planets, and the twelve signs of the Zodiac, are more fully described in our System of Mythology.

E. PRELIMINARY DISCOURSE. ix

OF THE NATURAL APPEARANCE OF THE EARTH,  
AND ITS ORIGINAL FORMATION.

**H**OLY writ informs us, and many testimonies tend to confirm, that this Earth has been in a fluid state. The account of MOSES mentions this as having been twice the case: First, "When the Earth was without form, and void, and the Spirit of GOD moved upon the face of the waters." And, secondly, at the time of NOAH's flood, when, for the wickedness of mankind, all the world was drowned.

Now, as to the outward form of the Earth, full of mountains, dales, caverns, rivers, and unequally divided by the vast ocean, it has, by some, been supposed to wear the appearance rather of an heap of ruins, than of a world at first delivered out of the forming hands of an All-wise and All-powerful Creator.

It has, moreover, been observed, that sea shells and the bones of marine animals, have been dug up at

x PRELIMINARY DISCOURSE.

such vast distances from the sea, and in so many different places, that it is evident the waters must, at some time, have overflowed the land, though they afterwards receded, leaving those and other marks of their former depredations.

To the first of these observations it has, indeed, been answered, that the supposed irregularities of the Earth are such as produce many conveniencies; that the oceans and rivers are of the greatest benefit to mankind; that the mountains produce the winds, and thereby prevent the air from becoming putrid, like a stagnant lake; with many other benefits which we must be absolutely deprived of if these irregularities did not subsist, which, in fact, being but inconsiderable in themselves, could not be adduced as proofs of any general convulsion of nature.—But the second proof is not so easily to be overturned. On examination we find, in various places, the natural course of the strata, or layers of earth, subverted, which would otherwise lie in regular beds, each growing thicker and heavier,

## PRELIMINARY DISCOURSE. xi

as it is deeper deposited in the soil, the whole being generally covered with that soft earth which is commonly called mould, and which is known to be the parent of vegetable, and supporter of animal life.—The mixture of shells and other marine substances, which we have mentioned, adds to this irregularity.—It has been objected, first, that those were not really aquatic productions, but the mere sport of nature; but, on being closely examined, and being proved to be animal substances, possessing all the qualities of those usually found on the sea shores, that objection must fall to the ground. It was afterwards suggested, that pilgrims, returning from Jerusalem, might have dispersed them in various countries; but the vast extent of land in which they are in many places found, must immediately silence this conjecture. Even in our own country we find, "that near Reading, in Berkshire, for many succeeding years, a continued body of oyster shells has been found through the whole circumference of five or six acres of land. The foundation of these shells is on hard, rocky chalk; and above this chalk,

the

## xii PRELIMINARY DISCOURSE.

the oyster shells lie in a bed of green sand, upon a level, as near as possibly can be judged, and about two feet in thickness.—They are here in their natural state, but among the Alps and Pyrenean mountains, and the hills of France and England, they are also found petrified.

FROM these and many other concurring testimonies, it appears the Earth has been in a fluid state, and that more than once, because, as a modern author observes, trees and other substances have been found buried in beds of shells, a circumstance which must have happened since the Earth was habitable, and which, together with ancient tradition, evidently confirms the account of a general deluge.

BUT as it was the intent of the inspired writer, in his account of the creation, and of the flood, rather to relate facts than to teach people a system of philosophy, so almost every one who has written upon these subjects, have thought himself at liberty to form a system

of



# PRELIMINARY DISCOURSE. xiii

of his own. Dr. BURNET, who wrote what he called, "The Theory of the Earth," advanced, that this globe, which we inhabit, originated from a fluid chaos, was at first created smooth and plain. The waters were inclosed by the upper and rested upon the nether earth; so that there was no sea, and the whole was a smooth surface. He observes, that it continued in this form, enjoyed a perpetual spring, till God, who foresaw how men would corrupt their ways, suffered this outward crust of earth to give way, and the fountains of the great deep being broken up, rising to a vast height by the sudden shock, occasioned a general deluge. Then mountains and seas first appeared; the falling pieces of land caused those inequalities, while the vast body of water, formerly contained in the great abyss, wrought itself into a channel; and the terraqueous globe put on the appearance which now it wears. —Philosophers, however, are of opinion, that this theory however curious, cannot stand the test of reason, and that the antediluvian earth, such as he has represented it, could not be inhabited by the sons of ADAM.

Mr.

#### xiv. PRELIMINARY DISCOURSE.

Mr. WHISTON, who was no less famous for his conjectures on this subject, has supposed this earth to have been originally a comet, which being heated and frozen alternately, was a mere chaos; but its orbit being changed, a crust of earth surrounded a central globe of fire; which earth, he says, will last while that fire remains unquenched; and that period, he supposes, will last about 6000 years. WHISTON (as well as BURNET) has agreed in the opinion, that the life of men and animals was, at first, extended to ten times what it is found to be at present. But the heat of the central fire increasing vegetation and animal vigour, the philosopher says, that crimes were increased likewise; and all nature teeming with the seeds of life, man was in effect too powerful to be innocent. On this account it was necessary to punish the crimes of mortal beings, and, in consequence, all living creatures were destroyed in one universal deluge, the fishes excepted, who, living in a colder element, were not involved in the deserved destruction.

## PRELIMINARY DISCOURSE. xv

As to Mr. WHISTON'S Theory of the Deluge, (as he, with other philosophers, knew it would be difficult to account for the quantity of water necessary to overflow the earth) he supposes, that the waters were furnished by a comet, which involving our earth in its tail, a vaporous fluid exhaled from it, and increased in proportion as it approached its body; he has even gone so far as to calculate the day of the month and week on which this comet produced such an horrible destruction. But besides many objections which may be made to his Theory of the Creation, and to that central fire, so useless while we receive our heat from the Sun, in a regular revolution round this common centre, it has justly been doubted, even admitting a comet could approach so near to our earth as he supposes, whether the tail of it contains any thing which might prove prejudicial; as it is probably no more than a confluence of thin air, reflecting the Sun's rays in opposition to his body.

BUT Mr. BUFFON, a modern philosopher, has advanced a new theory of his own.—He supposes that the earth

xvi PRELIMINARY DISCOURSE.

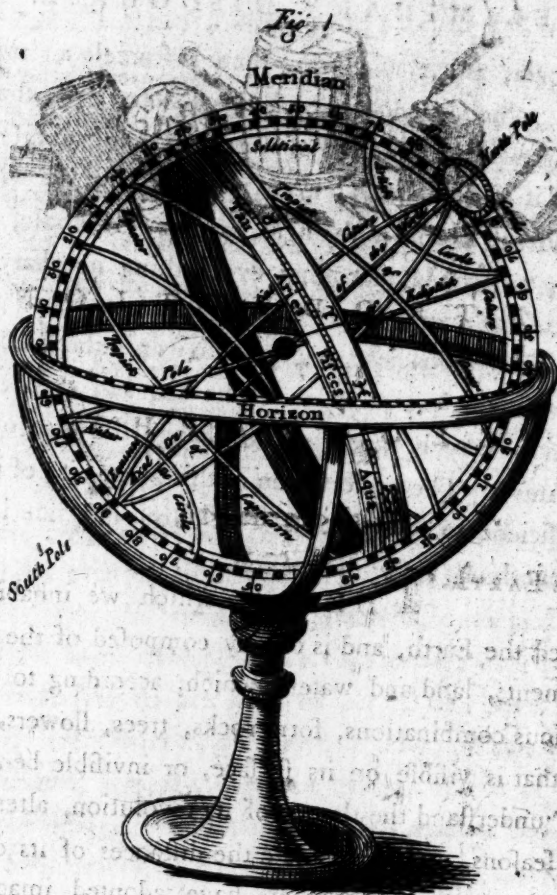
earth which we inhabit was once actually a part of the Sun, and that it was driven from thence by a comet's falling down upon its body. He is also of opinion, that the earth must have been, at first, less solid than at present; that the sea has wrought the principal changes upon the face of our globe, and was at some time, above the height of our highest mountains; "volcanoes, earthquakes, storms, and rain, having made but slight alterations, and only such as have affected the globe to inconsiderable depths."

SUCH are the various systems of philosophers; but these must ever remain uncertain:—After all it is most probable that this terraqueous globe was put perfect out of the hands of the GREAT CREATOR; not, perhaps, according to our ideas of perfection, but in a figure different from that wherein it now, on comparing accounts, appears, there are evident tokens of an universal deluge, for which, in what manner soever it was first created, the Author of all things, foreseeing man's crimes, had possibly prepared it.—Ruined,  
however,

PRELIMINARY DISCOURSE. xvii

however, as it may appear, there is scarcely an irregularity which produces some momentary evil, that is not likewise productive of some good to counterbalance it.—The Earth, even now, is covered with a verdure agreeable to the sight, and, on the whole, properly cultivated, furnishes every thing necessary for the use of man. Every country seems, with its peculiar inconveniencies, to enjoy also its peculiar blessings. Storms are known to clear the air, and even earthquakes may be necessary to change the face of the country. The preservation of this globe, is, of itself, sufficient to convince us, that God did not intend these things for its destruction.

INTRODUCTION







## INTRODUCTION

TO

## GEOGRAPHY.

THE EARTH.

**T**HE world, which we inhabit, is called the Earth, and is chiefly composed of the two elements, land and water, which, according to their various combinations, form rocks, trees, flowers, and all that is visible on its surface, or invisible beneath. To understand the theory of its revolution, alteration of seasons, and to calculate the distances of its different countries, geographers have adopted imaginary circles

XX INTRODUCTION.

circles which cross each other at right angles. They are as follow :

**EQUATOR.** This circle divides the terrestrial globe into two equal parts, called the northern and southern hemispheres. This serves to calculate the longitude, or distance of places east or west of each other ; and likewise latitude, or the distances north or south of this circle.

**PARALLELS.** These are the circles which are drawn on the terrestrial globe parallel to the equator, and are equidistant. There are nine, including the equator, extending to the north, and the same number to the south. And their distance being ten degrees, or 600 geographical miles, one quarter, which is from the equator to either the north or south pole, must contain 900 degrees, or 5400 miles, which are equal to 6000 miles English. The whole earth must, therefore, be in circumference, 360 degrees, or 21600 geographical miles, which measure 24000 English miles.

**MERIDIAN.** This is represented by the brazen circle which intersects the equator at right angles. The

first

The first meridian serves to calculate the longitude, east or west, according to the country where it is taken. For in France, the distance of longitude is reckoned east or west of Paris. In England it is taken east or west of London. This is called the first meridian, in order to distinguish it from other meridional lines which intersect the equator, at equal distances from the first meridian.

**ZODIAC.** This is the circle which cuts the equator obliquely, and is adapted, by geographers and astronomers, to represent the path which the sun appears to make annually in the heavens. On this is painted the twelve signs corresponding with the twelve months, or 365 days, and six hours, being the time of the sun's apparent revolution, which is, in reality, that of the earth's annual journey round the sun. This evinces how liable our senses are to be deceived, when they observe objects designedly beyond their certain investigation. So great was the power of this deception over man, that the world remained in this error until it was dispelled, about the year 1500, by the penetration of

COPERNICUS,

COPERNICUS, an able philosopher of Thorn, in Prussia, who demonstrated that the earth revolved round the sun, and not the sun, as appeared, round the earth.

**POLAR CIRCLES.** These circles which are drawn round each pole, or most northern or southern extremities of the earth, at twenty-three and half degrees distant from each of them. That round the north is called the arctic circle, and that round the south, the antarctic.

**ZONES.** There are five portions into which the earth is divided from north to south by geographers. They are composed of the Torrid Zone, which is that space of the earth lying between the two tropics; the two Temperate Zones, which extend between each of the tropics, and each of the polar circles; and the two Frigid Zones, which contain the spaces between the polar circles and the poles. They derive their names from the heat, temperature, or cold, which the inhabitants endure in each of them.

**LONGITUDE.** This is the distance which any place or person is from the first meridian which differs, as  
above

## INTRODUCTION. xxiii

above observed, according to the country where it is agreed to fix the point of extension or departure, east or west.

**LATITUDE.** This shews the distance of places north or south of the equator, and is, therefore, calculated by degrees and minutes of north and south latitude.

**LATITUDE and LONGITUDE.** The great use of knowing the latitude and longitude of places, or ships at sea, is to be able to ascertain the exact point where the place or ship is at the moment of enquiry; for, by knowing the distance north or south of the equator, and east or west of the first meridian, you have the exact situation required.

**ECLIPTIC.** This circle is partly described in that of the zodiac above-mentioned. This is that which is painted on the terrestrial globe, and cuts obliquely the equinoctial or equator, at those points of the earth's orbit when it is equal day and night in every part of the globe, where the sun does not continue above the horizon more than twenty-four hours.

**HORIZON.** This is divided into a circle which is called the sensible horizon, from its being the apparent boundary

boundary which the earth appears to have in the heavens; and the rational horizon, is that circle, which, if drawn round the earth, would actually divide it into two equal parts or hemispheres, and were the plane extended in supposition to the heavens surrounding the earth, it would intersect them in two equal parts likewise.

**TROPICS.** These circles are twenty-three and half degrees north and south of the equinoctial. Where they touch the ecliptic on each side, is the point where the earth is in its orbit or path round the sun, when it is the longest day to the inhabitants of the northern and southern hemisphere. That on the north side of the equator is called the tropic of Cancer, and that on the south, the tropic of Capricorn. See our *Mythology*.

**ZENITH and NADIR.** The Zenith is that part of the heavens which is directly over the head of every observer, and the Nadir is that which is directly under his feet. In the terrestrial globe, they are those points which are 90 degrees north and south of the horizon.



GEOGRAPHICAL TERMS.

IN describing different countries, the geographer is obliged to adopt terms that are peculiar to the science he teaches. We shall, therefore, give our readers the following short explanation of those which are the principal.

**CONTINENT.** This word signifies a grand portion of the earth, which is not divided by any principal sea or ocean, as the Continent of France, Germany, &c.

**ISLAND.** This means a piece of land or country surrounded by water, as Great Britain.

**BAY.** Means a large part of the sea, which runs into the land, where it is generally sheltered from the storms to which the ocean is exposed, as the Bay of Bengal.

**GULPH.** This word is meant to express a larger bay, as the Gulf or Gulph of Mexico.

**PROMONTORY.** Is a continuity of land which stretches into the sea or ocean.

**CAPR.**

**CAPE.** This is the extreme point of the promontory, as the Cape of Good Hope,

**PENINSULA.** Is a piece of land surrounded by water, excepting a narrow neck of land as all South America would be, were it not joined to North America, by the narrow part of land called the isthmus of Darien.

**STRAITS.** Is that narrow part of a sea which divides an island from the continent as the Straits of Dover.

**LAKE.** Is a large piece of water extending some miles, without ebbing or flowing, as the Lake of Winander-meer.



**THEORY**

## T H E O R Y

OF THE

## COPERNICAN SYSTEM.

IT being impossible to have an adequate idea of the earth, which is the subject of geography, without knowing the relation it possesses in the scale of the system discovered by COPERNICUS, we think in necessary to give a general brief idea of its theory.

BEFORE the time of COPERNICUS it was the received opinion, that the earth was the centre of the planets, among which the sun was supposed to revolve. This was evidently supported by the conviction of our outward senses, and not by internal reason.

COPERNICUS proved, from demonstration, that the earth, instead of being a table, as it was before supposed to be, was a globe, and one of the six planets  
which

which revolved round the sun, as their common source of light and animation. He proved that our falsely supposing the sun revolved round the earth, arose from the same deception of sight as causes the seeming movement of the shore to the sailor, while it is himself who is moved by the vessel in which he is sailing. Having established this fact beyond contradiction, a train of astronomical discoveries before unknown resulted. He demonstrated the cause of eclipses, the change of seasons, and the increase of days and nights. The distances of the planets from each other, and from their common centre, the sun, was next calculated. Their diurnal motion round their own axis, and their annual revolution round the sun were next described, and the periods ascertained.

Thus arose the system on which Sir ISAAC NEWTON so justly raised the fabric of his immortality. To this great luminary, we are indeed indebted for the knowledge of those different motions that form and keep the earth and the other planets in their respective orbits; the gravitation which binds the component particles of

each

# INTRODUCTION. mxxix

each world together; the ebbing and flowing of the tides, the cause and progress of light, the origin and nature of colours, and that above all the most stupendous, which teaches us to believe there exists a Power which has created every star a sun, with a system of different worlds revolving round it.



GEOGRA.

# G E O G R A P H Y

O F

## E U R O P E.



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# Y GEOGRAPHY

## E U R O P E.

**T**HIS quarter of the globe derives its superiority from the potency of its states, the extent of its commerce, the purity of its climate, the fertility of its soil, and the great number, beauty, and excellent polity of its cities.

**DIMENSIONS.** Its length from Cape St. Vincent, to the mouth of the river Obi, in Muscovy, exceeds 3800 miles, while its breadth, from Cape Mapatan in Morea, to the most northern point of Norway, is 800.

**BOUNDARIES.** It is bound on the north by the Frozen

E.

Frozen Ocean, on the west by the Atlantic, by the Mediterranean on the south, and on the east by Asia.

**STATES.** It contains a range of continent and islands, composed of the following states.

**EMPIRES.** Germany, Russia, and Turkey.

**KINGDOMS.** Great Britain, France, Spain, Portugal, Sweden, Denmark, and Poland.

**ELECTORATES.** Mayence, Treves, Colonge, Bohemia, Bavaria, Saxony, and the Palatinate of Brandenburg

**ARCH-DUCHY.** Austria.

**GREAT DUCHIES.** Muscovy and Tuscany.

**DUCHIES.** Lorrain, Savoy, Mantua, Modena, Parma and Courland.

**PRINCIPALITIES.** Transylvania, Walachia, Moldavia, and Lesser Tartary.

**REPUBLICS.** Holland, Switzerland, Venice, Genoa, Lucca, St. Martin, and Ragusa.

THERE are beside a number of principalities and empirical cities in Germany enjoying sovereignty under a fealty to the Emperor.

**RELIGION.**



**RELIGION.** Christianity is the most prevailing religion. It is calculated, however, that dividing Europe into thirty parts, five of them are christians, six mahometans, and nineteen pagans.

**LANGUAGES.** The three principal are the **TEUTONICK**, which is divided into the German, Saxon and Danish.

**LATIN**, which was spoken in Italy, and is now received as a classical language in Italy, France, Spain, and Great-Britain.

**GREEK**, which is composed of the Attic, Ionic, Doric, and Æolic.

**SCLAVONIAN**, which is spoken in Sclavonia, Bohemia, Poland, and Muscovy.

**ADDED** to these, there are the Albanese, Collick, Hungarian, Finlandish, Irish, British, and Biscain.

**IN** our geography of Europe, we shall begin with those countries which form the Continent, reserving the islands for the latter part of this quarter of the earth.

# GEOGRAPHY

## FRANCE



### A FRENCH LADY OF QUALITY.

**T**HE kingdom of France has been distinguished for its arts, sciences, and elegant refinements. What it is at present we forbear to say, until the dismal calamities which have followed the late revolution in its government shall cease, and leave the country in some permanent system that will admit of being described with a geographical precision and accuracy.

THIS

THIS country has been called, by its natives, the eye and pearl of the world. However this may be, it is fertile and populous. There are above 4000 good towns in it.

EXTENT. It is calculated to contain 220 leagues in length, and as many in breadth. Its extent of longitude is from five degrees west, to seven east, and from 43 to 51 degrees north latitude.

PRODUCE. The chief articles that have contributed to enrich the inhabitants are corn, wine, salt, silk, and linen.

GOVERNMENT. The crown is hereditary, and, according to the salique law, the female heir is never permitted to reign. The king's eldest son and heir is called the Dauphin. This monarchy has subsisted ever since the year 420. Sixty-seven kings have sprung from the royal lines of Merovers, Charlemagne, and Hugh Capet. The monarch assumes the title of Most Christian, and Eldest Son of the church, and pretends to the right of precedence, from being the most noble and antique of Europe. Its ancient government was composed

posed of three orders, formed of the clergy, nobility, and the third estate. It had 11 parliaments, 8 chambers of accounts, and 22 generalities.

**RELIGION.** The established faith is the catholic; which is under the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of 19 arch-bishops, 111 bishops, 16 abbies, and above 50,000 curates.

**RIVERS.** The Siene, whose water is said to be the strongest, and more healthy than that of fountains; and the Loire, which is king of the rivers in France; the Garonne, the most navigable; and the Rhone the most rapid.

**TRADE.** France being extensive and exceedingly populous, necessarily possesses a very considerate inland trade. Their large rivers enables them to carry on their home trade with great ease, and with much less expence than the home trade of England. They, possess, likewise, some very important manufactories, and a great foreign trade to most parts of the world.

**PEOPLE.** An ingenious writer observes that the French are a gay, sprightly people, seldom dejected

by



by misfortunes, but usually preserve their temper in the lowest circumstances; they are however, extremely vain, looking on the nations round them as little better than savages. In courtesy and good breeding, as it is called, they seem to exceed other people, but nothing more is meant by all their cringes and flattery, than to recommend themselves to the esteem of the world. They are pretty much strangers to sincerity and real friendship; and though no men submit to adverse fortune with a better grace, or act their parts in low life with more decency, they are intolerably insolent in prosperity, and extremely litigious. The nation is seldom at rest, perpetually invading and insulting their neighbours, and when they have no foreign wars they fall upon one another at home. Under the present establishment of their liberties they might live happily in the enjoyment of the profusions of nature, with which their country abounds, could they curb their licentious turbulence and submit to that liberal system of laws which are so wisely framed by their national assembly.

## S P A I N.



## A SPANISH GENTLEMAN.

**T**HIS country is a peninsula which contains an extent of land that is washed by the ocean and the mediterranean. Its geography may be divided into its

**EXTENT.** Which is from east to west 700 miles, and from north to south 500. It extends from ten degrees west, to three degrees east longitude, and from thirty-six to forty-four north latitude.

**SOIL.**

**SOIL.** The country being chiefly composed of mountains and vallies, is either remarkably sterile or luxuriantly fertile.

**TEMPERATURE.** The air is esteemed healthy from the weather being generally settled, and the heavens serene.

**PRODUCE.** The soil affords wheat, barley, and pasture, which feed a sort of sheep that are distinguished for the peculiar excellence of their wool. They abound, likewise, in wine, oil, silk, oranges, lemons, raisins, citrons, prunes, figs, capers, chesnuts, almonds, and pomegranates. They have also flax, cotton, sugar, and saffron, besides mines of quicksilver, copper, lead, alum, sulphur, and iron.

**GOVERNMENT.** The king of Spain is absolute. The Cortes or States, which are composed of the nobility, clergy, and commons, meet only to confirm the decrees of their monarch. The crown is hereditary, except in case of no issue, the king having the power of choosing what branch of his family shall succeed him. The king of Spain is never crowned. His right is only recognized by an assembly of the Cortes.

DIVERSIONS AND CUSTOMS. Among their diversions on festivals and rejoicing days, that of Taurizing, or the fights of the cavaliers with wild bulls, is almost peculiar to this country, where young gentlemen have an opportunity of shewing their courage and activity before their mistresses, who stand to view them at their lattice windows; for the ladies are never suffered to appear in public either before or after marriage, unless it be at church and then they are veiled; even at a play they are inclosed in lattices, and screened from the sight of men. And there is one odd custom still prevails, which was introduced by the Moors, and that is the ladies sitting cross-legged on carpets, while the master of the family sits in a chair and dines at a table. The men drink very little wine in Spain, and the ladies usually confine themselves to water, or chocolate. After dinner the Spaniards always sleep; the evening is the time for diversion, when they seldom fail to take the fresh air, and lovers often serenade their mistresses with vocal and instrumental music great part of the night.

RELIGION.

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**RELIGION.** Their faith is the church of Rome, which is enforced upon heretics, by the cruel establishment of the inquisition.

**PEOPLE.** The people are tall, well proportioned, and dark complexioned. They are brave, haughty, jealous, indolent, and tenacious of their word, honour, and dignities. The Spaniards are a remarkable instance of a people impoverished by a profuse influx of wealth, which is gained by the power of the sword, instead of the industrious arts of peace.



## P O R T U G A L.



## A PORTUGUESE MERCHANT.

**I**S the most westerly kingdom in Europe. It was formerly called Lusitania, until its monarchy was formed, when Portugal withdrew itself from the crown and power of Spain, 1640.

**EXTENT.** It is situated between seven and ten degrees



degrees west longitude, and 37 and 42 north latitude : and is about 300 miles long, and 100 broad.

**AIR AND SOIL.** The temperature is not so warm as Spain, nor is the soil so fertile.

**PRODUCE.** The country affords some good wines, olives, oranges and lemons. But their corn is not sufficient for the subsistence of the inhabitants.

**POWER.** Although Portugal is reckoned one of the richest kingdoms in the world, it is so weak, as not to be able to defend itself against the encroachments of its ambitious neighbours, the Spaniards. They are, therefore, obliged to form alliances with the other European powers in order to obtain protection.

**GOVERNMENT.** The monarchy is absolute, and the crown hereditary. They have assemblies of the Cortes as in Spain.

**RELIGION.** Their established church is the Roman communion. But, having obliged the Jews in Portugal to change their religion, they are distinguished by the name of the new christians. There are three archbishops, and ten bishops. They have inquisitions established

blished at Lisbon, Coimbra, and Evora, which with as great fury as in Spain, the descendants of the Jews, who were compelled to profess christianity, are generally the unhappy sufferers on pretence they are not sincere, but remain Jews still in their hearts, which occasions great numbers of that country to fly to England and Holland with their effects. Pretenders to witchcraft and the black art are also frequently roasted with the Jews at their Auto-de-Fe annually.

TRADE. The trade of the Portuguese is chiefly foreign. They export red and white port wines, oranges, lemons, and other fruits of their own growth; also sugar, tobacco, rum, cotton, indigo, hides, train oil, dying woods, and drugs, which they import from their colonies. Their imports are mostly the manufactures of England. Their plantations in Brazil, in South America are immensely rich; yielding gold, silver, diamonds, sugar, indigo, copper, tobacco, train oil, brazil and other dying woods, gums, and drugs. They have very extensive plantations on the east and west coast of Africa, from whence they bring gold, ivory and

and slaves, sufficient to manure their sugar and tobacco plantations in Brazil. They carry on a considerable trade also with the West Indies, being still possessed of Goa their capital and several other places there.

PEOPLE. The character of the people bear that affinity to the Spaniards, which the Welsh do to the English. Not enterprising in war, they are content to be protected by other nations in the possession of that share of good and evil, which providence has equally dispensed to every people.



ITALY.

## I T A L Y.



## AN ITALIAN LADY.

**SITUATION.** **T**HIS country is situated between seven and nineteen degrees of east longitude, and between thirty-eight and forty-seven degrees north latitude. Its extent is 600 miles in length, and about 200 miles upon the average in breadth.

THE STATES. See our Universal History.

CLIMATE. The soil and climate are so excellent, that, in the kingdom of Naples, the spring is so long, and so bounteous in its variety of flowers, and the autumn so prolific in the choicest fruits that it is esteemed a paradise.

GOVERNMENT. Italy is subject to the government of the Pope, the king of Spain, the duke of Savoy, the great duke of Florence, the republic of Genoa, the dukes of Modena and Parma, the bishop of Trent, and the republic of Lucca, besides other petty princes. The republic of Venice is independent. But most of the other states depend on the church of Rome, or the Empire.

RELIGION. They profess the catholic faith, and have as many archbishops and bishops in the kingdom of Naples alone, as are in all France.

PEOPLE. The people of Italy are polite, subtle, prudent, and ingenious. Their debauchery of manners has so much debilitated their constitution and character,

character, that they are acknowledged to be the most effeminate in Europe.

**RECKONING OF TIME.** They begin to reckon their day when their night begins. Thus, on the twelfth of August, it is the seventeenth hour with them, when it is twelve at noon in England.

**ARTS.** Painting, sculpture, and music, have been carried to such perfection in Italy, that this country is the continual resort of those who are desirous of excelling in either of those liberal professions.



**GERMANY.**



OF EUROPE.

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GERMANY.



THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY, in 1789.

SITUATION.

THIS extensive country is situated between five and nineteen degrees east longitude, and between forty-five and fifty-five of north latitude.

PRODUCE. Corn, wine, oil, sheep, black cattle, and an excellent breed of horses, with which the French chiefly

chiefly mount their cavalry, are the most considerable of their products. Their soil, however, affords beside these, flax, hemp, and excellent timber. They have likewise, mines of iron, copper, silver, &c.

**SOIL.** Germany possesses long tracts of level land, woods, vallies, and mountains. Along the banks of their rivers, they have very fruitful fields and meadows.

**GOVERNMENT.** They are governed by a diet or parliament, which is composed of the Emperor, nine Electors, the secular and ecclesiastical Princes of the Empire, and the Deputies of the towns. The Emperor is chosen by the nine Electors, unless a king of the Romans has been chosen in the preceding reign.

**RELIGION.** Religion in Germany is divided into the different sects of papists, lutherans, calvinists, independents, anabaptists, quakers, and jews. But the Emperor is always a Roman catholic.

**PEOPLE.** The Germans are brave, honourable, and ingenious, are much addicted to drinking to great excess; Germany has produced many great men, which seems to have proceeded from that unwearied application

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tion to what they undertake, and their travelling to other countries. They excel in chymistry and mechanics. The invention of gunpowder and printing is ascribed to them. They are reckoned good painters, engravers, and engineers. The manufactory of tin plates and white iron they have entirely monopolized.

TRADE. They export a considerable quantity of linen, and what are commonly called Dutch toys, and their foreign commerce is mostly conveyed by the rivers Rhine, Elbe, Weser, Oder, and the Baltic sea. Their chief ports are Hamburg, Lubeck, Bremen, Stettin, &c. They trade by land with Italy, France, Holland, and Switzerland.



## P O L A N D.



A POLISH GENTLEMEN.

**SITUATION.** THIS kingdom is situated between sixteen and thirty-four degrees east longitude, and between forty-six and fifty-seven degrees north latitude.

**SOIL.** The country is level and well watered with lakes and rivers. It possesses many rich meadows and pastures.

**PRODUCE.**

**PRODUCE.** The soil affords great quantities of wheat, rye, cattle and horses. Silver, lead, iron, and copper mines are in several parts of Poland.

**TRADE.** They manufacture linen and leather, which they export with naval stores, in exchange for cloth, silk, tapestries, wrought plate, wines, spices, herrings, &c.

**GOVERNMENT.** They are subject to a mixed monarchy, in which the people appear to have so much controul, that it is frequently called a republic. The King is elected by the gentry who submit him to what conditions they please before they crown him.

**RELIGION.** The Roman catholic is the established faith, except where the subjects of Prussia in the northern parts are protestants.

**NOBILITY.** Titles are so numerous in Poland, that it is called the kingdom of the nobles. They serve in the war at their own expence.

**PEOPLE.** They are in disposition, brave, honourable, and independent. Endeavouring to form a government agreeably to the natural liberty of human nature,

nature, they make themselves the perpetual slaves of civil commotion. But although they restrain the power and dignity of their king, they sacrifice the primitive equality of mankind at the shrine of their own distinction. The principal gentry have their horse and foot guards which are upon duty night and day before their palaces, and in their antichambers, and march before them when they go abroad. Their exercises are hunting, riding the great horse, vaulting and dancing. They usually travel on horseback. A Polish gentleman will not walk a stone's throw without his horse; and they are so hardy that they will sleep upon the ground without any bed or covering in frost and snow.



PRUSSIA.



A PRUSSIAN HUSSAR.

**SITUATION.** **T**HIS was a province of Poland and is situated between seventeen and twenty-two degrees east longitude, and between fifty-three and fifty-six north latitude.

**EXTENT.**

**EXTENT.** It is about 200 miles long, and 100 broad, and contains royal and ducal Prussia.

**SOIL.** The soil is not so fertile as Poland. It is however well situated for a foreign trade.

**GOVERNMENT.** Prussia became a Monarchy about the year 1700, when Frederick was recognized King by every state in Europe. The kingdom is hereditary.

**RELIGION.** Every religion is tolerated in Prussia. But the king is a Lutheran.

**ARMY.** The troops in Prussia have the credit of being the best disciplined of any in Europe.

**DOMINIONS.** The king of Prussia possesses in Germany, Brandenburg, Pomerania, Magdeburg, Halberstadt, and Silesia. This part of his domain is separated from his Polish dominions by regal Prussia.

**RIVERS.** The chief rivers are Pregal, Vistula, and Elbe.

**ARTS AND SCIENCES.** Prussia is made the asylum of arts, and the lyceum of sciences.

**PEOPLE.** This people are in general polite and vivacious. They join the German frankness with the French

French elegance. Although the late reign was distinguished with an appearance of despotism, yet cruelty was as strange to the heart of the great Frederick, as error was to his mind. He only assumed authority to give the power, of rendering his subjects completely happy, glorious, and prosperous. Thus the people, having a King whom they blushed not to obey, contentedly submitted themselves to an authority they would only exerted for their own welfare.



# BOHEMIA

This people are in general bold and valiant. They join the German language with the

## BOHEMIA and HUNGARY.

## BOHEMIA.



## A LADY OF HUNGARY.

## SITUATION.

**BOHEMIA** lies between forty-eight and fifty-two degrees north latitude, and between twelve and nineteen west longitude.

## EXTENT.

**EXTENT.** It is three hundred miles long and two hundred and fifty broad.

**RELIGION.** The catholic faith is the established church.

**PRODUCE.** The produce of this country is similar to the other parts of Germany.

**GOVERNMENT.** This country is subject to the crown of Hungary. But the greater part was seized by the late king of Prussia, whose successor still retains the province of Silesia in his power. The feudal system is prevalent throughout this kingdom, whose subjects are the victims of its petty tyranny.

## H U N G A R Y,

**W**AS a part of the ancient Panonia, which received its present name from its warlike inhabitants, the Huns.

**SITUATION.** It lies between forty-five and forty-nine degrees north latitude, and seventeen and twenty-three east longitude.

**EXTENT.**

**EXTENT.** It is three hundred miles long, and two hundred broad.

**CLIMATE.** The climate is unhealthy in the southern provinces, and wholesome in the northern.

**SOIL.** The soil is fertile, from being watered by the Danube and other rivers.

**PRODUCE.** There is scarcely a necessary of life with which Hungary does not abound. Delicious wines, fine horses, and gold and silver mines this country likewise possesses. The celebrated wine called Tokay is the product of Hungary.

**PEOPLE.** The Hungarians are brave and generous. Although jealous of their liberties, no subjects are more faithful to their tyrants.

**SWITZERLAND.**



# SWITZERLAND.



A MARKET GIRL OF GENAVA.

**SITUATION,** THIS country lies between forty-five and forty-eight degrees north latitude, and six and seven east longitude.

**EXTENT.** It is one hundred and sixty miles long, and one hundred broad.

**CLIMATE,**

**CLIMATE.** The air of Switzerland is cold on the mountains and warm in the vallies, which, being very fruitful and well cultured, form a romantic contrast with the frozen Alps. In the Alps the difference of seasons in one and the same climate is very remarkable; for travellers may in one meet with winter on the tops of the mountains, the spring on the lower part of them with pleasant green pastures; and hay time and harvest at the foot of the mountains in the vallies.

**SOIL.** The land is very fertile, from its being watered by the Rhone, Rhine, and the noble lake of Geneva.

**PRODUCE.** Corn, wood, vegetables, fruits, and stately timber, with iron, crystal, virgin sulphur, mineral springs, sheep, cattle, fowl and game, are its chief commodities. It produces all that is necessary to the frugal kind without possessing any thing to tempt the rapacious invader.

**ORIGIN.** The Swifs descend from the Helvetii who so bravely, although unfortunately, contended against the all-conquering JULIUS CÆSAR.

GOVERNMENT

**GOVERNMENT.** The government, although somewhat aristocratical, is mostly free. But it is different in each canton. The chief city of Switzerland, is Geneva, an independent constitution.

**RELIGION.** The protestant and catholic faiths are equally embraced in different cantons.

**TRADE.** They manufacture crape and linen. But having few raw materials for silk and woollen cloaths, they import these from foreign nations.

**PEOPLE.** They are warlike, labourious, and temperate. Being inured to arms from their infancy, they are ready to fight for any power that will pay them. Their courage and fidelity atone for their want of public principle. They think, justly, it is more excusable to sell their blood than their honour.

**HOLLAND.**

## H O L L A N D.



## A MERCHANT'S WIFE GOING TO MARKET.

**T**HE seven united provinces are included in the seventeen, called the Netherlands.

**SITUATION.** They lie between forty-one and fifty-four degrees of north latitude, and two and seven east longitude.

**EXTENT.**

**EXTENT.** They are three hundred miles in length, and two hundred in breadth.

**AIR.** The temperature is damp, and filled with gross fogs, which arise from the moorish land lying between the mouths of the principal rivers, the Rhine and the Maë.

**SOIL.** The lands being drained from the waters with which it is frequently overflowed, are rendered tolerably fertile.

**PRODUCE.** The commodities of this country are corn, cattle, turf, tobacco, and some fruits. Their coasts have plenty of fish. They have some iron, and also trees which are planted by the side of their canals that are cut by the great roads from town to town, and through the principal cities.

**RELIGION.** The presbyterian faith is the most popular church, and no other are admitted into any post or place in the government, although all sorts are tolerated in such a manner, as to have places of devotion in common for the use of all religions.

**GOVERNMENT.** Their state is deemed a republic.

But it seems to have all the characteristics of a monarchy, except the title, ever since the stadtholdership has been hereditary.

**TRADE.** They depend more on foreign commerce, than on internal manufactures for their riches. So extensive and numerous is their shipping, and their freightage so low, that they are deemed the naval carriers of European merchandize.

**PEOPLE.** They are brave, industrious, and persevering. But their avarice is so excessive, as to have caused them frequently to barter their national honour for a temporary convenience or emolument. Sir W. Temple, in his account of Holland, says, that all appetites and passions run lower and cooler here than in any other country, avarice excepted. Quarrels are very rare, revenge seldom heard of, and jealousy scarce ever known. It is very rare for any of them to be really in love, nor do the women seem to care whether they are or not. This shews that when once the mind is occupied by sordid avarice the social and tender passions can have no influence.

RUSSIA.



## RUSSIA.



## A RUSSIAN LADY.

**SITUATION.** **T**HIS Empire which extends both into Europe and Asia, lies between forty-seven and seventy-two degrees north latitude, and twenty-three and sixty-five east longitude.

**EXTENT.** Its length is fifteen hundred miles, and its breadth eleven hundred.

**CONTENTS.** It contains sixteen provinces, besides several other countries lately acquired by conquest. Although so extensive in territory, it has only eight principal towns. The most considerable are Moscow and Petersburg. The first was the ancient, the latter, is the new metropolis.

**CLIMATE.** The climate is subject to a variety of temperature from the vast extension of the country.

**SOIL.** The soil is as various as the climate. In Siberia it is dreadfully sterile, in Muscovy, it is somewhat more adapted to culture, while in Ukrain, nature smiles with boundless liberality.

**RIVERS.** The principal rivers are the Don, the Nieper, and the Volga, which abounds with fish, and, in a winding course of two thousand miles, fertilizes its banks with the most charming verdure.

**RELIGION.** They profess christianity, and are of the Greek communion, which differs considerably from the papists and protestants.

**GOVERNMENT.** The people are governed by a sovereign who is not bound by any written laws.

**PUNISHMENTS.**

**PUNISHMENTS.** The punishments are very speedy and sometimes barbarous. The knout is a terrible infliction used in this country. By this men of consequence are liable to be whipt with an instrument that tears the flesh from the bones, or they are cudgelled until they are nearly expiring.

**PRODUCE.** Russia affords naval stores, linen, leather, furs, and iron.

**INLAND NAVIGATION.** From the length and serpentine courses of their rivers, this country possessed an inland navigation that rendered them so independent of commerce with other countries, that they remained almost unknown as a civilized people, until PETER the Great taught them by a superior genius, activity, and enterprize, to emerge from almost a state of savage nature to civilized society. His successors have to far adopted his principles, that Russia is now capable of contending at land with the most potent and wealthy of her neighbours, the Turks.

# TURKEY in EUROPE.



## A TURKISH NOBLEMAN.

**SITUATION.** **T**HIS country which extends itself into Europe, Asia, and Africa, is situated between thirty six and forty-nine degrees north latitude, and seventeen and forty east longitude.

**EXTENT.** Its length is 1000 miles and its breadth 900.

**CONTENTS.**

**CONTENTS.** It contains twenty-two countries, among which is the famed Peloponnesus, Turkey has beside twenty-two islands, which formerly belonged to ancient Greece.

**PRODUCE.** The climate is so fine, and the soil so fertile, that Turkey produces the most delicious and costly commodities the world can boast. Among these are their wines, oils, figs, raisins, dates, almonds, pistachio nuts, chagrin, blue, red, and yellow Morocco skins, coffee, rhubarb, turpentine, opium, bees-wax, saffron, and honey.

**RIVERS.** The principal rivers are the Danube, Save, and Nießer.

**CONSTANTINOPLE.** This city was built by CONSTANTINE the Great, who destined it to be the rival of Rome, from whence he removed the seat of his Empire. Although situated in Europe, it has in sight the coast of Asia. It was first meant as the metropolis of the Christian world, but it is now the seat of the Mahometan religion.

**GOVERNMENT.** The government is hereditary, so

far as confining it to one family, who are frequently possessed of the Empire without the least regard to priority of birth.

**SERAGLIO.** The seraglio which is in Constantinople, is the palace of the Sultan, who exercises in it the most unbounded authority over his officers and dependents, while his other subjects enjoy as much liberty as those under a limited monarchy.

**RELIGION.** The Turks profess the Mahometan faith. See our Universal History.

**PEOPLE.** The inhabitants are, according to our idea of civilization, half barbarians. They are ignorant, and relaxed in the discipline of war, unskilful in the law, and deficient in outward politeness. But, among themselves, they are peaceful, honest, and so truly benevolent, that their generous sympathy extends equally to the loquacious and dumb creation. And such is their sense of despotism, that the Sultan too frequently finds their fierce opposition to his tyranny, not only fatal to his throne, but to his existence.

**DENMARK.**

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## DENMARK.



### A DANISH WARRIOR.

**SITUATION.** **T**HIS ancient kingdom lies between fifty-four and fifty-eight degrees of north latitude, and eight and thirteen east longitude.

**EXTENT.** Including its Baltic islands, it is 240 miles long, and 180 broad. Added to these, are those immense countries annexed to it, Norway, East and

West Greenland, Iceland, the Faro Isles, part of Lapland, and some German territories.

**SOIL.** A number of large forests, a few rivers, and lakes form the face of the country, which is as unpleasing in its climate, as it is unfruitful in its soil. This was the cause of their preying upon other nations, and particularly the English where they found, for a short time, a more bounteous and agreeable settlement. But these depredatory emigrations ceased, when a happy civilization had planted the flourishing tree of commerce in Europe.

**PRODUCE.** The Danes share in the establishment of European commerce, with the produce they derive from their domestic and distant territories. Greenland affords them whales, Lapland the precious zibelin, and Norway abundance of salt fish, excellent timber, lead, copper, iron, marble, cristial, and furs consisting of the valuable ermine, lynx, and martin.

**TRADE.** The products of their soil they exchange for those of more luxuriant climates, by which they  
derive

derive all the comforts and luxuries of life, that a social and gay people can desire.

**RELIGION.** They profess the faith of LUTHER.

**GOVERNMENT.** They have chosen to themselves an absolute monarchy; for they wisely think the worst of kings is preferable to an insolent aristocracy, which multiplies the tyrants and crushes every hope of reviving liberty. Their present form of government was established A. D. 1660.

**PEOPLE.** No people were more warlike than the Danes. They were hardy in their constitutions, brave in disposition, and if they have degenerated into effeminacies, it has arisen from their commerce with the more southern and luxurious nations.



## S W E D E N.



## A FARMER'S DAUGHTER OF SWEDEN.

**SITUATION.** THIS country of the ancient Goths who had the glory of subduing the Roman empire, is situated between fifty-six and sixty-nine degrees of north latitude, and ten and thirty-five east longitude.

**EXTENT.** It extends eight hundred miles in length, and five hundred in breadth.

CONTENTS.

**CONTENTS.** Sweden is composed of seven large provinces. But two of these have lately been added to the Russian Empire. Stockholm is its capital.

**CLIMATE.** The climate, like Denmark and Norway, has not the temperature of spring and autumn, but it is liable to the greatest extremes of heat in summer, and cold in winter.

**SOIL.** The soil is somewhat fertilized by the lakes and rivers, especially in the vallies whose long neglected fruitfulness has lately began to be cultivated.

**PRODUCE.** Among the numerous birds of prey and wild beasts found in this country are the tamable hawk, and the manageable rein deer, which are the most distinguished for their docility and sociability. They have good horses, abundant fisheries, rich mines of silver, lead, copper, iron, marble, porphyry, crystal, amethysts, topazes, agates, cornelians and lapis lazuli.

**RELIGION.** They profess the Lutheran religion.

**PEOPLE.** They are affable, courteous, lovers of literature, and the polite arts. They are, however, at the same time, robust and laborious. The peasants and

and the lower ranks of people make their wives and daughters do all the common drudgeries in husbandry, and the most laborious employments: the women go to plough, thrash in the barn, row upon the water, serve the bricklayers and carry burthens.

**GOVERNMENT.** They have lately altered their form of government; their present king having the preponderating power over the senate, whose arbitrary measures were become odious and oppressive to the people. They are not yet settled; for it requires time when brave men are obliged to decide on the choice of those who are to fetter them and their liberties.



**LAPLAND.**



LAPLAND.



**SITUATION.** **L**APLAND, the most northerly part of Europe, lies between ten and thirty-five degrees east longitude, and sixty-five and seventy-two degrees north latitude.

**SOIL.** The climate being excessive cold, the soil is covered with snow two thirds of the year.

**PRODUCE.** This inclement soil affords neither bread, fruits, herbs, wines, beer, cattle, eggs, or milk.  
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## 80 G E O G R A P H Y

There are, however, some rein deer which draw the sledges with incredible swiftness, clothe the natives with their skins, and feed them with their flesh. They have, likewise, foxes, martens, and ermins.

**TRADE.** They exchange skins and furs with the more southern nations, for those necessities of life which the barrenness of their own soil denies them. In Swedish Lapland, the natives are employed in working copper and iron mines for their governors.

**RELIGION.** The Swedes boast of having planted Christianity among them.

**DIVISION.** Lapland is divided into five countries, named according to the rivers which bound them.

**GOVERNMENT.** The Swedes, Danes, and Russians having divided this country among them, the Laplanders are subject to their different forms of government. The inclemency of their soil affords them, however, a security from the perpetual residence of their task-masters among them, who might, then, despoil them of their remaining native liberties, which now cheer the gloom of their winters, and warm their snow

now clad hovels with the rays of content and cheerfulness. The Swedish Laplanders, the most ignorant mortals in this part of the world, are charged with being conjurers, and are said to act such feats by the magic art, as do not come short of miracles, and yet, they are just such poor miserable wretches as used to be charged with witchcraft here, and cannot command so much as the necessaries of life; and indeed, none but very credulous and ignorant people give credit to such tales at this day, though the whole world seems to have been bewitched in believing them formerly.



ENGLAND.

## E N G L A N D.



## AN ENGLISH SAILOR.

**SITUATION.** **T**HIS part of the most famous island ever known, is situated between forty-nine degrees, fifty-five minutes, and fifty-five degrees, fifty-five minutes, north latitude, and two degrees east, and two degrees, twenty minutes west longitude.

**EXTENT.**

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**EXTENT.** Its length is 360 miles, and its greatest breadth 300.

**CONTENTS.** England contains forty counties, twenty-six cities, and 179 boroughs, beside the twelve counties of Wales, a province which preserved its independence many ages. London is the metropolis.

**NAME.** The whole island was called Britannia, and since its union with Scotland, is now called Great-Britain.

**CLIMATE.** Here the mild climate so well che-  
rishes the natural vigour of the earth, that it presents perpetual verdure, while many rivers, of which the Thames is the principal, sport in the smiling meads and vallies.

**PRODUCE.** This happy soil abounds in corn, fruit, woods, timber, pasturage, cattle of a very large size, beautiful and serviceable horses, excellent dogs, sheep, mines of tin, and coals, and mineral wells.

**COMMERCE.** With their native productions, the Britons have enriched themselves by their manufacture and commerce so amply, as to render them the most formidable in war, and prosperous in peace.

**BUILDINGS.**

**BUILDINGS.** The Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, the many noble colleges, hospitals, public schools, and charitable institutions, are the wonder and envy of every other nation.

**RELIGION.** The established church is the Protestant faith.

**GOVERNMENT.** Their constitution is a limited monarchy, and so excellent in its form, that were it as pure in its practice as it is wise in its principle, it would be the most happy system of government that was ever devised. See our English history.

**PEOPLE.** From the thickness of the air, and the inconstancy of the weather, the people have been distinguished for their spleen, whims, and fickleness, as they have for their superior endowments of mind and body. They are active, courageous, thoughtful and sincere; lovers and encouragers of the liberal arts, and are as capable of the sciences as any people in the world. The independence, rectitude, and nobleness of disposition displayed in all the dealings of the English



ish merchants, are resounded in every quarter of the globe—nor, are the English people in general, less distinguished for their encouragement and liberal impartiality to every sect of people who reside among them. Having kept their constitution in that equilibrium which preserves their free-born rights from becoming the prey of their sovereigns, they are justly accounted the most spirited and judicious people in Europe.

## S C O T L A N D.



## AN HIGHLANDER.

**SITUATION.** **T**HIS part of Great Britain lies between fifty-four and fifty-nine degrees north latitude.

**EXTENT.** It is three hundred miles long, and one hundred and fifty broad, exclusive of islands of the Shetland, Orknie, and the Hebrides.

**CONTENTS.** It contains thirty-three shires and counties.

counties, in which is the metropolis of Edinburgh, and several other cities and boroughs.

**CLIMATE.** The climate is as healthy and agreeable in the lowlands, as it is severe and unpleasing in the more northern and mountainous parts.

**PRODUCE.** The vegetable and animal productions of Scotland are nearly the same, although not so plentiful as in England. They have great fisheries, copper, lead, lime, coals, free-stones, chrystal, &c.

**RIVERS.** They have many rivers and lakes. The chief and most celebrated of the former is the Tweed.

**COMMERCE.** They have sufficient commodities for an advantageous commerce which has until lately been very much neglected, owing, in a great measure, it has been observed, to their contracted partiality towards their own countrymen, which so obviously appears both in their writings, and in their preferments. The extension of commerce, the improvement of agriculture, and the cultivation of the fine arts, must always be slow in every kingdom where foreigners are not allowed to participate every benefit in common with the natives, that their merit deserves.

**GOVERNMENT.**

**GOVERNMENT.** In the reign of ANNE they became subject and united with the english government. They were before subject to all the oppressions of the feudal system.

**RELIGION.** They profess the Protestant religion, according to the tenets of the Presbyterians.

**PEOPLE.** They are brave, frugal, studious, learned, and thoughtful. And they boast of receiving the greatest pleasure in conferring the amiable accommodations of hospitality.

**COLLEGES.** The colleges of Glasgow, St. Andrew, and Aberdeen have greatly raised the character of the Scots, for their erudition, and knowledge of physic. Students from every part of Europe are sent to Edinburgh, to complete themselves in the knowledge of medicine, disease, and anatomy.



**IRELAND.**

## I R E L A N D.



A LADY OF FASHION in the Dress of 1789.

**SITUATION.** THIS island is situated between fifty-one and fifty-five degrees north latitude, and six and seven west longitude.

**EXTENT.** Ireland is two hundred and eighty-five miles long, and one hundred and sixty broad.

**CONTENTS.**

AND: 1789

**CONTENTS.** It contains thirty-two counties, and thirty-two principal towns, of which Dublin is the metropolis.

**CLIMATE.** The climate is warm and salubrious, although the air is frequently liable to thick vapours which arise from the bogs, lakes and uncultivated places.

**PRODUCE.** This fruitful soil produces nearly the same vegetables as England. It particularly abounds in pasturage, which feed a considerable number of black cattle, and sheep of an excellent wool. It is however, remarked that the soil will nourish no venomous creature. Flax, hemp, coals, turf, silver, lead, copper, iron, free-stones, marble, porphyry, and granite, are, likewise, produced in this island.

**RELIGION.** Although the established religion is Protestant, yet the Catholic faith prevails with the greater part of its inhabitants.

**GOVERNMENT.** Ireland being governed by a viceroy or representative of the English sovereign, it is subject to the same laws as Great-Britain.



**TRADE.** Their manufactory of linen and the convenience of the numerous bays, creeks, havens, and harbours, render to the Irish the greatest accommodations for an extensive trade and commerce, which they are now beginning to enjoy from the bounty of the British legislature, having granted them a free trade.

**RIVERS.** The principal rivers in Ireland are the Shannon and the Liffey. There are several lakes that are remarkable for plenty of fish and picturesque views.

**PEOPLE.** Although the Romans considered the Irish as untameable barbarians, yet since they were conquered by HENRY II. and civilized by JAMES I. they have evinced themselves capable of every degree of liberality and refinement that can adorn society. Their hospitality to strangers is one of their principal and characteristic virtues.



# G E O G R A P H Y

O F

## A S I A.



A S I A

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# GEOGRAPHY

## A S I A.

**SITUATION.** **T**HIS extensive part of the globe is situated between twenty-five and one hundred and forty-eight degrees east longitude, and between the equator and seventy two degrees north latitude.

**BOUNDARIES.** It is bounded by the Frozen Ocean on the north, the Pacific Ocean on the east, the Indian Ocean on the south, and the Red Sea, which separates it from Africa on the south-west, the Achipelago, the Euxine, and Mediterranean Seas, separate it from Europe on the north-west.

**DIVISION.** It consists of three grand portions, viz.  
I. The Empire of China, Chinesian Tartary, and the Oriental Islands. II. India, Usbec Tartary, Calmuc Tartary,

Tartary, and Siberia. III. Persia, Arabia, Astracan, Circassian Tartary, and Turkey in Asia.

**EXTENT.** The whole extent of this quarter of the globe is 4800 miles from east to west, and 4300 from north to south.

**PRODUCE.** Nature has lavished her choicest bounties on Asia, being an excellent climate, a fruitful soil, and having all those luxuries and riches that have been granted with a sparing hand to other quarters of the earth.

**PARADISE.** Here is generally acknowledged to be the spot called Paradise, which was enjoyed and forfeited by our first parents ADAM and EVE, and from its teeming bounties and beauties mankind have derived that unquenchable thirst after happiness, so hopeful to the wise, and so dangerous to those, who, like the Asiatics, suffer themselves to be bewildered in the mazes of an ardent and fickle imagination, or to sink into a degenerate effeminacy.

TURKEY

TURKEY in ASIA.



A BASHAW.

**SITUATION** **T**HIS unwieldy Empire is situate between twenty-eight and forty-five degrees north latitude, and twenty-seven and forty-six east longitude.

**EXTENT.** It is one thousand miles long, and eight hundred broad.

**DIVISION.**

**DIVISION.** It is divided into the eastern and western provinces. The first contain Arabia, Irak or Chaldea, Dirabeck or Mesopotamia, Curdistan or Assyria, Turcomania or Armenia, Georgia, Mingrelia, and part of Circassia. The latter, or western provinces contain Natolia proper, Amasia, Aladulia and Caramania. Added to these, are the provinces of the east of the Levant sea, comprehending Syria, of which Aleppo and Damascus are the chief cities, and Palestine, which boasts of the holy Jerusalem.

**CLIMATE.** These countries, so famous in sacred and profane history, enjoy a delightful climate.

**SOIL AND PRODUCE.** The soil is fertile, and abounds with all those vegetable, animal, and mineral productions for which luxury pines and avarice toils.

**MOUNTAINS.** Here are the famous mountains of Olympus, Caucasus, and Lebanon.

**RIVERS.** Here are the rivers Jordan, Tigris, and Euphrates, the very names of which excite the ideas of plenty and grandeur.

**MINES**



**MINES and SPRINGS.** The earth is pregnant with a variety of the most valuable mines and salubrious springs.

**PEOPLE.** But here, alas! are no more heroes and distinguished characters except for their meanness and effeminacy. They are a race of slaves who tamely yield their treasures to the Bahaws, by whom they are despotically governed. They are as desirous of buying an obscure and indolent life, as their predecessors were to acquire fame and power: so true is it that, in spite of human pride, every nation, like individuals, relapse in process of time, into that state of insignificance from whence they emerged:

## A R A B I A.



## AN ARABIAN WOMAN.

## SITUATION.

**T**HIS country, to which we owe the preservation of arts and sciences, is situated between twelve and thirty degrees north latitude, and thirty-five and sixty east longitude.

**EXTENT.** Its length is thirteen hundred miles, and its breadth twelve hundred.

## DIVISION.

**DIVISION.** Arabia is divided into the three following parts: Yemen, or the happy: Hejah, or the desert; and Hajar, or the stony. Each of them are properly named; for Yemen has all the advantages of situation. It is preserved from the intense heat of the climate by cooling rivulets, flowing from the high mountains, and watering the most delightful woods, groves, and vallies. Here a fertile soil produces delicious fruits, exquisite perfumes, the best coffee; and, thus enriches its principal towns of Aden, Sanaa, and Zehid. Hejah has nothing to boast of, but its two cities Mecca and Medina, where MAHOMET was born and buried. But the sandy wilds can no more be forgotten by travellers, than the dreadful rocks of Hajar.

**RELIGION.** The Arabians profess in general the Mahometan religion, which was first established in their country. See our universal history.

**GOVERNMENT.** Being the acknowledged vassals of the Turks, they are under the same absolute government.

**PEOPLE.** Although under the nominal subjection

of the Turks, thy have such an undaunted spirit that they force their pretended masters to court their favour, or to redeem themselves from the consequences of their execrated threats. Their ancient love for roving is still the same. But it has so far changed its object as to wander no more in search of refreshing shades, but in quest of indiscriminate plunder. In this savage course of life, it is impossible to trace the vestiges of that polite and ingenious nation, whose works have been so justly and universally admired for their taste, genius, and learning. This proves that the thirst of knowledge cannot exist with the thirst for riches, and that grovelling avarice so much debases the mind that it quenches the noble fire of imagination, and that amiable sensibility of heart, which uncorrupted nature seems the most precious treasure.



## PERSIA.



## A PERSIAN LADY.

**SITUATION.** **T**HIS country so frequently mentioned in scripture, and so well known to the Romans, whose conquests it limited, lies between twenty-five and forty-four degrees north latitude, and forty-five and seventy east longitude.

**EXTENT.** It is thirteen hundred miles long, and eleven hundred broad.

**DIVISION.** These present dominions of this formerly immense Empire, are divided into sixteen provinces comprehending the ancient Hyrcania, Susiana, Parthia, Media, part of Assyria, Iberia, Colchis, and Bactriana. Ispahan is its capital.

**CLIMATE.** The climate of Persia is pure, serene, and as healthy as its heat can possibly admit.

**PRODUCE.** The country abounds with all the luxuries and necessities of life. It produces the finest horses, the strongest dromedaries, and all the beasts common to Europe as well as Asia.

**RIVERS.** The principal rivers of this Empire, which is called Tran by the natives, are the Cyrus and the Araxes. It has beside numberless rivulets that fall from the mountains, and water the beautiful wild flowers and palm trees which adorn this fruitful soil.

**RELIGION.** They profess the Mahometan religion, according to the sect of Italy.

**PEOPLE.** The Persians are generally handsome, lively, hospitable, and ingenious. Their long and  
successful



successful wars under the famous Nadir Shaw, evince their valour.

**TRADE.** They have considerable manufactures of painted cotton, silk, gold and silver lace, carpets, and embroideries.

**GOVERNMENT.** They have been governed by a series of oppressive tyrants whose names will ever fully their annals, notwithstanding they record several excellent monarchs, sublime poets, and most learned and ingenious individuals.





## C H I N A.



## A CHINESE MANDARINE.

**SITUATION.**

**T**HIS ancient Empire is situated between twenty and forty-two degrees north latitude and ninety-six and one hundred and twenty-three east longitude.

**EXTENT.** It is 1440 miles long, and 1226 broad.

**Division.**

**DIVISION.** China is divided into sixteen large provinces, and that of Lyau-tong, situated near the famous wall. Peking is the metropolis.

**CLIMATE.** The climate is various from its extent of latitude, being no less than twenty-two degrees.

**SOIL.** The soil is every where fruitful, and well cultivated.

**PRODUCE.** Beside the vegetable and animal productions common to Asia, China has, peculiar to itself, the tea, ginseng, tallow, and paper trees. It is also justly famed for its rhubarb and other excellent drugs.

**RIVERS.** The chief rivers are the Yamour and the Argun. The country is, likewise, greatly adorned and accomodated with many canals.

**POLICY.** The Chinese are remarkable for the wisdom of their national policy, and in nothing more than leaving their gold mines unwrought, lest a superfluity of wealth should unnerve their industry and render them despicable amidst their treasures.

**MANUFACTURES.** Their ink, silk, stuffs, and beautiful porcelain not only employ them, but are the

perpetual source of riches to themselves, and envy to the rest of the world, who, in vain, endeavour to imitate the excellence of these articles.

**PEOPLE.** The Chinese are not less learned than industrious. They knew from time immemorial the art of printing, making gunpowder, and sound policy, all of which we unjustly pretend to have first discovered.

**RELIGION.** Their wise men, who are numerous, adore the supreme Being, while the common people are permitted to have temples, idols, and all the exterior worship that can excite in them awe and veneration.

**GOVERNMENT.** Their government, before the invasion of the Tartars, was like that of the Partriarchs, But now the Emperors the common fathers of the people, have much enforced their authority. The subjects have, however, that share of power which alleviates the pain, while it secures the duty of their obedience.



**TARTARY.**

## TARTARY.



## A CRIM TARTAR.

**SITUATION.** THIS extensive region lies between thirty and seventy-two degrees north latitude, and fifty and one hundred and fifty east longitude.

**EXTENT.** It exceeds in length four thousand miles, and in breadth two thousand four hundred.

**CLIMATE.** The climate of the south west part of Tartary is very temperate.

**PRODUCE.**

**PRODUCE.** As the inhabitants are mostly itinerant shepherds and herdsmen, the land is left to produce chiefly pasture for their flocks and cattle.

**RIVERS.** Tartary is fertilized considerably by the river Oxus, which runs through the beautiful vale of Sogd, from whence Tartary derived the name of Sogdiana.

**SARMACAND.** Sarmacand being the imperial seat of TAMERLANE, who was so justly famed by the muses, whom he generously sheltered when they were banished from almost every other country, requires particular notice. It is the chief city, and is situated in the above mentioned Valley of Sogd.

**TURKESTAN.** Those parts of Tartary, which are called Turkestan, Thibet, Circassia, and Astracan possess all the delicacies that a good climate and a luxuriant soil can produce, especially Circassia, which for its pleasing situation, clear rivers, delicious fruit, and beautiful women, is justly deemed by travellers a terrestrial paradise.

**RELIGION.** The Tartars differ in their religion according to the part of the country of which they are

natives

natives or inhabitants. The natives of Thibet are distinguished for paying a most absurd worship to the Grand Lama. But, in general, the Mahometan sect is the most prevalent.

**PEOPLE.** The chief traits of the Tartars are bravery and enterprize.

**GOVERNMENT.** Having been invaded by different powers, they have been obliged to submit to various forms of government. But there are great numbers who have yet preserved their freedom. These lead a roving life, wander in large troops, and, under elected chiefs, search for the infinite beauties and bounties of nature; and, thus, enjoy the content and cheerfulness annexed to equality.



**RUSIA**

## RUSSIA in ASIA.



A WOMAN OF SIBERIA.

**SITUATION.** **T**HE situation of the Russian empire in Asia, is partly included in that of Tartary, to which power several of its territories formerly belonged.

**EXTENT.** This part of the Russian territory is 3160 miles in length, and 1600 in breadth, and consists chiefly



chiefly of that immense tract of land called Siberia which has Tobolski for its capital.

**SOIL.** The tract of Siberia was, from its barrenness and inclemency, devoted as a place of banishment for exiles. In this state, it remained until Peter the Great banished thither the Swedish prisoners he had taken in war. But as if he was designed to animate the most remote and desolate corners of his dominions, the happy effect was, these prisoners turned those dismal deserts into a state of bounteous culture and social civilization.

**CLIMATE.** With respect to climate, the inhabitants feel more inconvenience than those of Lapland, where some fair days and sociable nights are enjoyed under the snow. But in Siberia, Nova Zembla, and Kamoskatka, the sun constantly refuses its animating rays to the earth to melt its frozen surface.

**RELIGION.** It is remarkable, that the inhabitants amid this dreary scene of frigid and barren desolation, evinced a sense of a divinity long before they heard of the christian or mahometan religions. They, how-

ever, continue in general pagans. But they thought, and still think, or rather feel, that even their scanty portion of nature's bounties deserve acknowledgments. This proves that providence has left no part of the human race, whatever their situation, without a comfort within their reach, while we are only permitted to enjoy, in this life, lasting happiness but in the prospect of futurity.



INDIA.

# INDIA in GENERAL

## THE FIRST DIVISION.



A BLACK SULTANESS.

**SITUATION.** THIS once fortunate country, which has, in all periods, enriched the world, is situated between sixty and one hundred and nine degrees of east longitude, and between one and forty of north latitude.

**DIVISION.** It is divided into two parts. One contains

tains the peninsula beyond the Ganges, and the other the empire of Indostan, which contains the main land and the peninsula within the Ganges.

### THE FIRST DIVISION OF THE PENINSULA BEYOND THE GANGES.

**EXTENT.** This part of India is 2000 miles in length, and 1000 in breadth.

**KINGDOMS.** It contains among twelve kingdoms those of Pegu, Tonquin, Siam, and Cochin-China.

**CLIMATE.** The climate of this peninsula is hot and dry, and liable to hurricanes and inundations.

**PRODUCE.** The soil is so fruitful as to produce delicious fruits, excellent vegetables, silk worms, elephants, quadrupeds both wild and tame, mines of gold and gems.

**RIVERS.** The chief rivers are the Domea and Ava.

**GOVERNMENT.** The Indians in general, live contented under the yoke of despotism. They never suffer its oppression to discourage its industry.

**MANUFACTURES.**

**MANUFACTURES.** They are distinguished for their excellent and extensive manufactories of chintz, silk stuffs, calicoes, and embroideries.

**RELIGION.** Although the religion of MAHOMET, ZOROASTER, and even of MOSES, are professed in several parts of India, the multitude are idolaters. The original natives called Hindoos, Gentoos, or Banians, believe in a Supreme Being, and in a state of future rewards and punishments. The latter, they suppose, is effected by the soul transmigrating into other bodies adapted to reward or punish the virtue or vice of the preceding existence. This opinion, was originally, inculcated by BRAMMA, the famous Indian legislator, and is the same as was taught the Egyptians and Grecians by HERMES and PYTHAGORAS. It has the desired effect of stimulating its professors to the practice of every social virtue.

## I N D O S T A N,

## THE SECOND DIVISION.



## A FEMALE OF INDOSTAN.

**SITUATION.** **T**HIS celebrated empire of the Great Mogul, so much fallen from its ancient eminence of splendour and prosperity, and now tributary to a company of English merchants, forms the second division of India, including the peninsula within the Ganges, is situated

ted between seven and forty degrees of north latitude, and sixty-six and ninety two east longitude.

EXTENT. It is two thousand miles long, and fifteen hundred broad.

DIVISION. Indostan is divided into twenty-seven provinces, the principal of which is Bengal; the tributary kingdoms of the peninsula, which includes the coasts of Coromandel and Malabar, the famous Malconda, and the prosperous English settlement of Madras.

DELHI. The capital of the Mogul's dominion is the once magnificent city of Delhi.

RIVERS. The chief rivers are the Indus and the Ganges, the waters of which are held in the greatest veneration by the Indians.

CLIMATE. The climate of this country is exceedingly hot and agitated by violent hurricanes.

PRODUCE. All kinds of necessaries and delicacies, tame and wild animals abound here. A numerous race of serpents seem to be formed as guardians of the gold, rubies, diamonds, and other precious gems, with



with which this country abounds. But the avarice of man defies their stings, and boasts of power more destructive.

**RELIGION.** The Great Mogul professes the mahometan faith.

**GOVERNMENT.** Although the monarch is here despotic, he is revered as a super-natural being. The honour has been paid to the Moguls ever since the illustrious TAMERLANE, untill that of NADER SHAH who overthrew the idol, on which the English have sufficiently trampled, to cure this weak people of a prejudice that despotism inculcates, while freedom scorns as the snare of her existence.



## The ORIENTAL ISLANDS.

## JAPAN.



A LADY OF JAPAN.

SITUATION.

**A**MONG these islands, those of Japan are the first deserving notice; being inhabited by a people whose industry we daily admire. They are situated about one hundred and fifty miles east of China, and extend from thirty to forty-one degrees of north

north latitude, and from one hundred and thirty-one hundred and forty-one of east longitude. The city of Jeddo is their capital.

**GOVERNMENT.** The Japanese are governed by a despotic monarch.

**RELIGION.** Idolatry is the prevailing religion, and they abhor all intercourse with those who profess any other, except the Dutch, who with a baseness peculiar to their covetousness, renounce their own faith to flatter them.

### PHILLIPINES.

**NUMBER.** The next remarkable islands are the Phillipines which are 1100 in number. The chief is

### MANILLA.

**EXTENT.** This island is four hundred miles long and two hundred broad.

**SITUATION.** This and the rest of the Phillipines lie in the Chinese sea. They are so well situated for commerce, that they are much valued by their possessor, the king of Spain.

## BOMBAY.

**SITUATION.** This island lies near the Malabar coast, and is subject to the English, whom it presents with a good harbour, when the stated winds, called monsoons, render the coast of Coromandel too dangerous for navigation.

## SANDA ISLANDS.

**POSSESSORS.** The Dutch have these in their possession. At Batavia the principal city, they have fixed the seat of their avaricious and despotic commerce, where they monopolize the spice of the Molucca islands, from which they drive even the native birds. They also tyrannize over Ceylon where the cinnamon grows. The inhabitants had to boast of the most precious gifts of nature, until these valuable possessions tempted their tyrants to dispossess them of their liberty as well as their property. We little consider how many acts of injustice our sensual enjoyments produce, while we depend on the Dutch for the relish of our food.

## GEOGRA-

# G E O G R A P H

O F

## A F R I C A .



AFRICA.

# GEOGRAPHY

## A F R I C A.

THE third division of the globe is a peninsula, joined to Asia by a neck of land called the Isthmus of Suez.

**SITUATION.** It lies between thirty-seven degrees north latitude, and thirty-four degrees seven minutes north latitude, and 17—20, west longitude, and 51—east longitude.

**EXTENT.** It is 4300 miles long, and 3500 broad.

**BOUNDARIES.** Africa is bounded on the north by the Mediterranean Sea, which separates it from Europe; on the east by the Isthmus of Suez, the Red Sea, and the Indian Ocean which divide it from Asia; on the south by the Southern Ocean; and on the west by the Atlantic Ocean, which parts it from America.

**DIVISION.**

**DIVISION.** This quarter of the globe is divided almost into two equal parts by the equator or tropic nodial.

**SOIL.** As it lies chiefly between the tropics, great part of it is composed of sandy deserts and are so inferably hot to Europeans, as to prevent their having access to them which is necessary to a competent knowledge of their policy or produce. Very little of Africa is, therefore, known but the coasts and islands.

**CONTENTS.** There have been discovered two hundred and six large kingdoms which have ample riches, materials and navigable rivers for a flourishing commerce.

**PEOPLE.** The Africans are not as the Americans were in their rough and simple state of nature. They are in the most disgraceful situation of human degeneracy. Being daily exposed to the lions which dispute and divide with them the woods, they are reduced to the most abject drudgery. Those who once taught learning to the world, and contended for its empire with abilities that long balanced the glory and prosperity of conquering Rome, are now the slaves of



rest of the world, which is equally disgraced for, thus, trampling, like tyrants, on the common and natural rights of their fellow creatures. They are, observes that ingenuous and humane writer, Monsieur VAILLANT, in his Travels into Africa, just published, no longer, as formerly, uniform in its manners, customs and inclinations; the establishment of the Dutch colony was the fatal epocha of their disunion, and the differences which distinguish them at this day.





### THE DRESS OF A HOTTENTOT WOMAN,

**T**HE wife of one of Monsieur VAILLANT's most faithful servants, both of whom attended this intelligent writer during the whole of his travels of five years. The Hottentots and Caffarees being a people of which the world in general have formed but very imperfect ideas, we have enriched our new edition with the following particulars, translated from the above ingenious work:

"WHEN,

" WHEN, in 1652, the surgeon RIEBEC, on his return from India to Amsterdam, opened the eyes of the directors to the importance of a settlement at the Cape of Good-Hope; they wisely thought the enterprise could not be better executed than by the genius who first contrived it, and furnished him with full power, and every thing that could contribute to the success of his object.

ARRIVED in Table-bay, RIEBEC, who was a skillful politician, and happy conciliator, employed every winning art to gain the good-will of the Hottentots; covering with honey the brim of the poisoned vase. Caught by such deceitful baits, these masters, by pre-emption, of all this part of Africa, did not fore-see how much the profanation would injure their rights, authorities, repose and happiness. Indolent by nature, the cosmopolites, without inclination to cultivate their land, why should they trouble themselves about strangers settling in a small corner of the country, which was useless, and frequently uninhabited? A little

little further, or a little nearer, they thought immaterial, provided they found pasture for their flocks, which were the only riches worthy their consideration.

THE political avarice of the Dutch entertained great hopes from such a peaceable beginning; and as they never neglect any advantage that fortune may happen to give them, did not fail to consummate the work, by offering the Hottentots two seducing, and, to them, irresistible baits—tobacco and brandy. From this moment, no more liberty! no more pride! no more nature! no longer Hottentots! no longer men! The unhappy savages, bewitched by these intoxicating poisons, cannot bear to leave the source from whence they are derived; on the other hand, the Hollanders, who, for a pipe of tobacco, or a glass of brandy, could purchase an ox, took care to make every advantage of such profitable neighbours. The colony spreads, increases in strength, and the Hottentots see that power, which dictates laws to all this part of Africa, rise on foundations they cannot now destroy; and triumph

over every obstacle that would bar its ambitious cupidity. The fame of its prosperity invites others to settle here, who judging after the common mode, that being most powerful is sufficient authority, commit every act of devastation; cancel every sacred and respectable bond; seizing, in different parcels, all the lands that governors or their favourites find convenient.

THE natives thus betrayed, drained and beset on all sides, take very opposite measures; those who are yet interested in the preservation of their cattle, sought refuge among the mountains, towards the north and north-east, but this was much the smallest number; the others, ruined by brandy and tobacco, poor, stripped of all, could not think of quitting the fatal spot, but regardless of their ancient manners and original (every remembrance of which is now totally extinguished) weakly sold their service to the whites, who, from submissive strangers, became enterprising imperious masters; whose riches speedily augmented by the multiplied labours of the unfortunate Hotten-

tots, who each day became more degraded, more degenerate.

SOME poor miserable Hoords yet exist as they can, in the different cantons belonging to the colonists; these have not even the choice of their own chiefs, who receive this authority from the officers of the company; the governor having an exclusive right to the appointment.

WHENEVER a chief is nominated, he repairs to Cape-Town, where he receives a large cane, like those of our running footmen, with this difference, that the head is only made of copper, on which is engraven, in capital letters, the word CAPTAIN; from which time the unhappy Hoord (which has long lost its original name) takes that of the new chief, and is called, for example, "The Hoord of Captain Keis;" and Captain Keis becomes the creature, the spy and slave of administration, and for the Hoord, a new tyrant.

Th

THE governor seldom knows the person for whom this office is solicited; taking him on the recommendation of one of the colonists near the Kraal, who obtains the office for one of his creatures, building on his gratitude for the patronage, and expecting to hold all the unhappy vassals at command, should his occasions require their service; thus, without preliminaries, without regard to justice, the defenceless Hoord is obliged to receive laws from a man who is unequal to the task; and the interest of the multitude is sacrificed to the convenience of an individual.

SUCH are the people now distinguished by the appellation of, Hottentots of the Cape, or Colonies; but these must not be confounded with the Hottentot savages, called, in derision, Jackal Hottentots; who live far from the arbitrary dominion of the Dutch; preserving, in the midst of deserts, their original innocence and purity of manners."



## E G Y P T.



## A L A D Y O F E G Y P T.

**SITUATION.** **T**HIS famous country is situated between twenty and thirty-two degrees of north latitude and twenty-eight and thirty-six east longitude.

**EXTENT.** It is six hundred miles long, and two hundred and fifty broad.

**DIVISION.** This region is divided into two parts,  
called

called lower and upper Egypt. Grand Cario is its capital.

CLIMATE. The climate, although naturally hot, enjoys a happy temperature from the overflowing of the Nile.

PRODUCE. The waters of the Nile possess such a principle of fertilization, that all the lands they water are luxuriant in their produce. Every year produces several harvest of all sorts of grain, dates, grapes, figs oranges, lemons, sugar canes, plantanes, and every root and herb that is good for the health, or agreeable to the palate. The quadrupeds fed on the meadows watered by the Nile, are astonishingly prolific, and so excellent in their species that they contend for pre-eminence with the swiftest and most beautiful horses. The hippopotamus, or river horse, and the crocodile, are the offsprings of the Nile. Tigers, hyænas, camels, antelopes, apes, the ichnumen, and the camelion, are all natives of Egypt. To these are to be added such birds as eagles, hawks, pelicans, and ostriches.

**CURIOSITIES.** The artificial curiosities of each are as multifarious as those of nature, and would require a volume itself. But the pyramids, lakes, labyrinths, palaces, and catacombs are less wonderful than the change Egypt has suffered in its social state.

**REVOLUTION.** In this very country, now inhabited by Arabian robbers, ignorant copts, half christians, illegitimate jews, and superstitious mahometans, who meanly bend their servile necks to the galling yoke of the Turks, was born the divine HERMES, and the great SESOSTRIS, the useful arts were invented, the profound sciences discovered, and, in a word, the flame of philosophy, which dispelled the chimerian darkness, spread over the world was enkindled. See our universal history.



The STATES of BARBARY.



ONE OF THE GUARDS TO THE EMPEROR  
OF MOROCCO.

MOROCCO.

EXTENT. **T**HIS chief of the States is 500 miles long, and 480 broad. The capital city is Fez, which is distant from London 1080 miles.

GOVERNMENT. Morocco is governed by an absolute emperor.

F 4

ALGIERS.

## ALGIERS.

**EXTENT.** This state is 480 miles long and 100 broad. It is distant about 900 miles east of London.

**GOVERNMENT.** The Algerines are governed by an absolute monarch, who styles himself their Dey.

## TUNIS.

**EXTENT.** This state is 220 miles long, and 170 broad. Its distance from London is 990 miles.

**GOVERNMENT.** Tunis is governed by an absolute prince, who is called the Dey of Tunis, and is elected by the Turkish soldiery.

## TRIPOLI.

**EXTENT.** Tripoli, including the desert of Barca, is 1100 miles long, and from 100 to 300 broad. Its distance from London is 1440 miles.

**GOVERNMENT.** The Dey or sovereign of Tripoli, is not so absolute as those of the other states, for here a Turkish bashaw resides, who greatly controuls the power of this dependent sovereign.

**CLIMATE.** The climate of Barbary in general is mild and healthy.

Soil.

**SOIL.** The soil affords beautiful scenes of cultivated and spontaneous produce.

**PRODUCE.** The produce is luxuriant having excellent wines and grapes.

**PEOPLE.** The people are much addicted to indulge themselves to excess in drinking the juice of their vineyards, notwithstanding this is strictly forbidden by their alcoran, and are in general distinguished for their living rather by preying on others, than by their own industry.

**MOORS.** Here resided those Moors so much celebrated for their valour and consequence in the annals of Spain. Except Tunis, the whole of these states are inhabited by ferocious pirates, who have not the least remains of the refined, liberal, and heroic passions, which so justly distinguished their ancestors.

**CARTHAGE.** In this part of Africa was the famous Carthage, in the destruction of which the city lost so much blood, and expended such vast treasures. See our Roman History.

From the TROPIC of CANCER to the  
CAPE of GOOD HOPE.

THE several countries contained in this immense tract of land are so little known, that it is impossible to ascertain their respective situation, boundaries, and even some of their names. We have heard, indeed, that the countries of Congo, Loango, Angola, Ethiopia, Monomotopa, and others, boast each of them of their great riches, and powerful monarchs. But, on these reports, we have not sufficient authority to depend. We know, however, Abyssinia chiefly from romance, which afforded us rather an agreeable than an accurate idea of the country and its inhabitants, until a bold traveller brought us a minute account of this country. He says, although they are christians, yet they eat their meals of beasts alive. Without either discrediting this author, or paying his account of Abyssinia any implicit belief, we are certain that  
the



the English, Dutch and French trade to the coasts of Guinea and Senegal, for gold, ivory, and other commodities : that the Portuguese are in the possession of the east and west coasts of Africa, and purchase at Zanguebar, senna, aloes, civit, ambergris, and frankincence ; that the Dutchmen settle in Caffraria, or the land of the Hottentots, on the southern parts of the continent, where they had the good fortune to possess themselves of the Cape of Good Hope, which is the general rendezvous of ships bound to and from Asia. We know, likewise, that all the European nations purchase them from their princes, friends, and even from their fathers, and that these miserable slaves are transplanted into another part of the globe where they have no expectation of seeing again their native country and friends, unless in a future existence, which make them long for death every moment of their wretched being. The ingenious Monsieur VAILLANT, in his Travels into the interior parts of Africa, observes, that “ the negroes of Mosambique and Madagascar are regarded as the best workmen, and most affectionate

affectionate to their masters: when they are landed at the Cape they usually sell from a hundred and twenty, to a hundred and fifty piasters (or 4s. 6d ) a head. The Indians are usually employed in household work in the town; there are also Malayons who are the most subtle of slaves. Assassinating their master and mistress is with them a common crime; during the five years, I passed in Africa, observes he, I saw many instances of it. They go to execution with the greatest indifference. I heard one of these unfortunate wretches say to my companion, he was glad he had committed the crime, that he well knew the death attending the commission of it, which he ardently wished, as it would return him to his native country. They are shipped from the Cape to labour in the sugar plantations, or in tearing from the bowels of the earth, those metals which they have just reason to curse. For who can reflect on the cruelties exercised on these wretches without shedding the tear of humanity, and feeling horror at the barbarity of their owners and task-masters, who act, thus, in contempt of the laws of Heaven, and the cries of nature.

AFRICAN

AFRICAN ISLANDS in the Indian Ocean.



AN AFRICAN NEGRO.

BABEL-MANDEL.

**SITUATION.** **T**HIS island lies in north latitude, 12 degrees, and east longitude 44, 30.

**EXTENT.** It is a barren spot about five miles in circumference.

**NAME.** It has taken its name from the dangerous streight it commands at the entrance of the Red sea.

Its

Its name signifies in Arabic, the gate of tears. This passage was formerly the only one known between India and Europe.

#### ZORATARA or SORATARA.

**SITUATION.** This island lies in 53, east longitude, and north latitude 12.

**EXTENT.** It is 80 miles long, and 54 broad.

**SOIL.** The soil is fertile and has two good harbours.

**RELIGION AND GOVERNMENT.** The religion is mahometanism, and the government absolute. Here the India ships sometimes touch in their passage to India.

#### COMORA ISLANDS.

**SITUATION.** These are situated between 41 and 46 east longitude, and 10 and 14 north latitude. The chief called Joanna, is about 30 miles long and 15 broad.

**SOIL.** They are fruitful in soil, and inhabited by Mahometan negroes, who are distinguished for their humanity.

#### MAURITIUS or MORITUS.

**SITUATION.** This island lies east longitude 56, south latitude 20.

**EXTENT.**

EXTENT. Its circumference is 150 miles. It belongs to the French.

BOURBON.

SITUATION. This island which belongs, likewise, to the French, lies in east longitude 54, south lat. 21.

EXTENT. It is 90 miles in circumference.

CLIMATE, SOIL, AND PRODUCE. Bourbon and Mauritius enjoy an agreeable and healthy climate, a fertile soil, and produce excellent ebony, plenty of tobacco, rice, fruit, odoriferous gums, benzoin, raisins, pepper, palm trees, beside all animals and vegetables common to the African islands.

RIVERS. They have; likewise, fine rivers teeming with the choicest fish.

VOLCANO. Bourbon has a tremendous volcano.

MADAGASCAR.

SITUATION. This most considerable island in the Indian ocean, lies between 43 and 51 degrees east longitude, and 10 and 26 south latitude.

EXTENT. It is 1000 miles in length, and 300 in breadth.

SOIL.

**SOIL.** The soil abounds in pleasing prospects of hills, vallies, woods, and meadows, intermixed with a surprising variety of clear rivers which are filled with excellent fish.

**CLIMATE.** The climate, from its situation, is necessarily warm, but the air is pure and wholesome.

**PRODUCE.** Its fertile soil produces abundance of corn, fruits, sugar, honey, cattle, fowls, and vegetables. It has, likewise, mines of silver, iron, tin, steel, copper, and even precious stones.

**RELIGION.** The white and tawny are mahometans and the blacks pagans.

**DISCOVERED.** It was first discovered by the Portuguese, and, afterwards, invaded by the French, who were driven away by the wise unanimity of its contending princes, who, directing their arms against the common enemy, extirpated the invaders from their territories. Thus had they the success which a defensive war deserves, and of which envious encroachment should be deprived.

AFRICAN

AFRICAN ISLANDS in the Atlantic Ocean.



A NEGRO SLAVE OF ST. JAGO.

ST. HELENA.

SITUATION. **T**HIS island, which is the first on this side the Cape of Good Hope, and belongs to the English, is situated in west long. 6, 4, and south lat. 16.

SOIL. It is chiefly a steep rock about twenty-one miles in circumference. Although the East-India ships



ships take fresh water and provisions here in their passage, yet it is of very difficult access.

**PRODUCE.** It affords mostly fruit and vegetables, especially yams and potatoes. It has also some hogs, poultry, and bullocks.

#### ASCENSION.

**SITUATION.** This is situated in 7, 40, south latitude, and west longitude 17.

**SOIL.** It is only a barren mountainous, and uninhabited island, of about twenty miles circuit.

**HARBOUR.** It has, however, a safe harbour where the India ships supply themselves with turtles which are found there in great quantities.

#### ST. MATTHEW,

Is a small uninhabited spot not worthy description. St. Thomas, Anabou, Princes Island, and Ferdinandisso, lie in the Gulph of Guinea, belong to the Portuguese, and are also very inconsiderable.

#### CAPE VERD ISLANDS.

**SITUATION.** These numerous islands lie between 23 and 26 degrees west long, and 14 and 18 north lat.

**SOIL.**

SOIL. Some are only barren rocks, and others tolerably fertile. Among the latter is Mayo, where the English possess a valuable trade for salt, under the sanction of the governor, who is a Negro; and St.ago, which is 160 miles in circumference. Here a Portuguese viceroy resides.

CLIMATE. The air of these islands, in general, is tolerably hot, and the soil unwholesome.

PRODUCE. Oranges and other tropical fruits, cocoa nuts, sugar, india corn, roots, herbs, hogs, poultry, and little green monkeys with black faces, these islands afford.

#### GOREE.

SITUATION. Lies in north latitude 14, 43, and west longitude 14, 20.

EXTENT. It is not above 2 miles in circumference.

SOIL. It is a barren spot, but has been sufficiently watered by the blood of English, Dutch and French, its present possessors; for man, woman, beasts, &c. which attack each other for prey, never want real objects to kindle their savage passions, while they are frequently deficient in a pretext for their cruelty.

The

## The CANARIES and MADEIRAS.

AFRICAN MERCHANT OF THE CANARIES,  
CANARIES.

**SITUATION.** THESE islands, which, from their charming aspect and real value, were antiently called the Fortunate Islands, lie in the Atlantic Ocean, and are situated between 12 and 19 degrees west longitude, 27 and 29 north latitude.

NAME

**NAMES.** They are composed of the seven following islands, Palma, Heiro, Gomera, Teneriffe, Fuerteventura, and Langarote,

**CLIMATE.** The air is pure and temperate.

**SOIL AND PRODUCE.** The soil is luxuriant and produces the most delicious fruits, especially those grapes from which the canary wine is made. Here every grove is inhabited by those little beautiful birds which charm us with their melody, although we have deprived them of their native land, where, in a joyful choir, they daily thanked their Creator for having suited their delightful abode to their delicacy.

**GRAND CANARY.** This island which is above one hundred and sixty miles in circumference, is distinguished for its fertility: for it has two harvests annually. Here is, also, the famous land-mark called the Peak of Teneriffe, which is reckoned to be three miles perpendicular. It casts out a quantity of sulphur and melted ore.

**THESE** Islands were planted by the Carthaginians. For their further history, see the supplement dictionary at the end of this volume.

**MADEIRAS.**

## MADEIRAS.

**SITUATION.** These are situated in 32. 27. north latitude, and are the last islands belonging to Africa.

**EXTENT.** They are three in number, the largest of which is 95 miles long, and 50 broad.

**CLIMATE AND SOIL.** The climate is so good, and the soil so fertile, that it abounds with those delicious grapes which make the wine that is exported under the name of the island, to every part of the globe. It, likewise, yields sugar, excellent fruits and cedars, which are planted into the most beautiful groves. For their discovery, &c. see our supplement to this volume.



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G E O G R A P H Y  
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A M E R I C A.



GRA.  
AMERICA.

# GEOGRAPHY

## A M E R I C A.

**SITUATION.** **T**HIS quarter discovered by COLUMBUS, called the New World, lies between twenty-eight degrees north latitude, to near sixty degrees south latitude, and thirty-five and one hundred and thirty-six degrees west longitude.

**BOUNDARIES.** It is separated from Europe and Africa, by the Atlantic on the east, and from Asia, by the Pacific Ocean on the west.

**EXTENT.** Its length, as far as yet discovered, exceeds 9000 miles. Its breadth is 3690.

**AIR.** As this quarter of the globe extends through so many climates, both north and south of the equator, it possesses a variety of temperature. It feels all the rigour of cold, the violence of heat, and mildness of both



both these extremes, moderating each other in the different latitude of this immense continent.

**DIVISION.** It is divided into two parts, called North and South America, by an isthmus.

**COUNTRIES.** The countries of these regions are exceedingly numerous. It has to boast some of the most noble rivers and fertile islands.

**CONQUEST.** Both North and South America have been subjected to the various rival powers of Europe, who contended here for possession of territory. In the year 1492, a small company of Spaniards began those conquests which have continued for ages. In return, Europe has given to America, her younger sister, those arts of civilization which somewhat recompence for former depredations, and, perhaps, will enable her to acquire at a future period, an universal ascendancy over those states by which she was before subjugated. For the American settlement see our Dictionary of universal Geography, hereto subjoined.

New

## New North Britain or Nova Scotia.



A MOUNTAIN INDIAN.

ORIGIN. **T**HIS country, comprehending Labrador, which lies round Hudson's Bay, was originally inhabited by the Esquimaux savages, who still possess the wilder part of it.

CLIMATE, SOIL, and PRODUCE. The climate from its northern latitude, is very cold, and the winters are of long continuance. The soil is, in general,  
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barren of trees, verdure, and necessary vegetable. However the coasts so abound with fish as to supply various countries with this useful commodity. Here are innumerable birds and beasts which seem by nature intended to supply the want of vegetating produce. Among the animals are the Buffalo, small tiger, lynx, and the amphibious otter. Most of these lose their colour, and assume the snowy hue on the approach of winter, as if to elude the search of the savage hunter, or to exercise him more in the pursuit of his prey, in order to render it more estimable when obtained.

**ENGLISH SETTLEMENT.** The English, while possessed of British America, including seventeen islands, risked a settlement in this inclement soil and climate. This evinces that no bounds can limit the progress of avarice, ambition, and a spirit for discovery.

**SITUATION.** It lies sixty-three and seventy degrees west longitude, and forty-three and fifty-one degrees north latitude. The chief town is Anapolis.

**CANADA.**

## C A N A D A.



**A CHRISTIANOUX WOMAN** of North-America.

**SITUATION.** **T**HIS province once called New-France lies between 43 and 52 degrees north latitude, and 61 and 81 west longitude.

**EXTENT.** It is 800 miles long and 200 broad.

**RIVERS.** Here is the great river of St. Lawrence, into which fall many other rivers. This famous river

vigable as far as the tremendous cataract of Niagara, which descends 150 feet perpendicular.

CLIMATE. Although the winters are excessively severe, yet the air and soil in Canada are in general healthy.

PRODUCE. This country abounds in forests which afford excellent timber for naval purposes. Here are many quadrupeds. The most distinguished are the beaver, buck, elk, and musk-rat.

TRADE. The trade here is chiefly furs, which are obtained of the hardy natives by bartering with them commodities of scarcely any value.

GOVERNMENT. The attempts of the Americans to take Canada, having proved abortive in the late war, that continent, it remains still under the government of the English its present possessors.

RELIGION. It having been first settled by France, the religion mostly followed is that of the church of Rome. The mild government of the English has, however, greatly conciliated the affections of the inhabitants, who have long evinced their partiality to Great-Britain.

NEW ENGLAND.



AN INDIAN CHIEF OF NORTH AMERICA

**SITUATION.** **T**HE New England provinces are situated between 41 and 49 degrees north latitude, and 73 degrees west longitude.

**CONTENTS.** It contains four united districts. The capital is Boston.

**CLIMATE.** The air in general is healthy. Notwithstanding they have long and severe winters, the air

pure and serene. The summers although short are often extremely warm.

**SOIL and PRODUCE.** The soil is tolerably fertile, and produces vegetables, flax, and such fruits as ours in the greatest perfection.

**RELIGION.** The non-conformists originally peopling these provinces, this is the established mode of faith.

**CONSTITUTION.** The non-conformists and republicans refusing to admit the importation of the tea, which they destroyed at Boston, being the cause of a succession of violent proceedings, ending in a fourteen year's war, occasioned their present change of government from that of Great-Britain, to the estates of America. This constitution seems, with some few exceptions, to have adopted the principles of the English government, except the regal prerogative, and the hereditary power of the lords.

**INDEPENDENCE.** Their independence having been granted by Great-Britain, we leave time to ascertain the good or evil that may be the result to its present possessors.

NEW.



## N E W - Y O R K.



A MOHAWK INDIAN.

**SITUATION.** **T**HIS province lies between 40 and 49 degrees north latitude, and 72 and 74 west longitude.

**EXTENT.** It is 300 miles long, but scarcely 60 broad in any part of it.

**PRODUCE.** The country abounds in corn and cattle, and in a good breed of excellent horses. Here the inhabitants employ themselves in the cod and whale fisheries.

**TRADE.**

**TRADE.** They supply the sugar islands with flour, pork, salt-beef, fish, horses and timber, and export a considerable quantity of dried and salted fish, logwood, whale oil, and bone, to England, where they purchase, in return, most of their tools, cloathing, and furniture.

**CLIMATE.** The air is temperate. But the winters are colder than might be expected in such latitudes.

**REVOLUTION.** It once belonged to the Dutch, but, by right of conquest, became afterwards the property of the English. And being granted to JAMES, Duke of York, when he came to the throne, it reverted to the crown. Before this period, it was called the New Netherlands.

**IROQUOIS and HUKONS.** The Iroquois and Hukons are the savages most dreaded in this province. The barbarities exercised on each other formerly would shock humanity to relate.

**GOVERNMENT.** Since the independency of America New-York has belonged to the United States. The chief city was the head quarters of the British army during the American war.

## P E N S Y L V A N I A.



A DELAWARE INDIAN.

**SITUATION.** **T**HIS country lies between 39 and 40 degrees of north latitude, and 74 and 81 west longitude.

**EXTENT.** It is 300 miles long, and 240 broad.

The famous city of Philadelphia is its capital.

**CLIMATE.** and **SOIL.** The climate is healthy, and the soil fertile.

**RIVERS.** The Delaware river which bounds it on the east.

the east, renders this province very convenient for commerce.

**PRODUCE.** The soil affords grain, cattle, timber, pot ashes, wax, skins, and furs.

**TRADE.** They export to the West-Indies, salted beef, pork, and fish, horses and pipe-slaves. They take, in return, sugar, rum, and molasses. From England, they still continue to take cloathing, furniture, tools, hard-ware, and implements.

**RELIGION.** The first planters being chiefly quakers, this is the religion mostly established here.

**PLANTED.** It was first planted by that wise and peaceable legislator, PENN, in the reign of CHARLES II. He purchased the lands he meant to cultivate, and invited persons of all religions to settle in his new plantation.

**GOVERNMENT.** The government remained proprietary, untill the late revolution first sowed the seeds of discord, where the olive had so successfully been planted, and flourished while it wreathed round the pillars of liberality and universal benevolence.

G 2 VIRGINIA.

# VIRGINIA.



## A NOBLEMAN VIRGINIA.

**SITUATION.** VIRGINIA, so called from its being discovered in the reign of queen ELIZABETH, and the first country planted by the English in America, lies between 74 and 84 degrees west longitude, and 36 and 39 degrees north latitude.

**EXTENT.** It is about 240 miles long and 120 broad.

**CLIMATE.**

**CLIMATE.** The weather is subject to change.

**PRODUCE.** The soil affords timber, wild grapes, silk grafs, hemp, flax, and tobacco, its staple commodity. Here are found sweet nightingales, and beautiful humming birds.

**TRADE.** They live chiefly by supplying the greater part of Europe with tobacco.

**RELIGION.** The religion is that of the church of England, The clergy being regularly established, were provided with houses, glebes, and tithes of tobacco in every parish.

**POOR.** The poor of this country live in so happy a climate, and so fruitful a soil, there are none in want of subsistence. But although they are not so extremely indigent they are not so remarkably wealthy.

**AGED and INFIRM.** Those who are too aged and infirm to work, are plentifully maintained in the houses of their planters, who are reimbursed at the public expence.

**HOSPITALITY.** Inns from being unnecessary are scarcely seen in Virginia. Here travellers are enter-

tained without recommendation, at the houses of the country gentlemen and planters.

**CAPITAL.** Williamshourg is reckoned the capital.

**PLANTED.** This country was first founded and planted by Sir WALTER RALEIGH. It was, however, not entirely settled until the sixteenth century. Its great settler, COLUMBUS, was ill rewarded for his labours. But we should consider that superior abilities should not be exerted to gratify, but to restrain ambition.





The CAROLINAS and GEORGIAS.



A COUGHNOWAGA WOMAN.

**SITUATION.** **N**ORTH and South Carolina and Georgia, lie between 75 and 86 degrees west longitude, and 32 and 36 degrees north latitude.

**EXTENT.** It is 500 miles in length from north to south. Its breadth is unknown, from its western limits not having been yet ascertained.

G 4

PRODUCE.

**PRODUCE.** The produce of North Carolina is chiefly tobacco. South Carolina affords great quantities of rice and cotton. Georgia produces mostly the same commodity. It is, however, the most barren of the three, and was used as a barrier defence against the French and Spaniards.

**SOIL.** The soil of the Carolinas is so good as to be capable of producing silk, corn, wine, oil, skins, furs, naval stores, and other necessities of life, were they but cultivated. Here are flowery plains where the bees exert their industry to the great advantage and gratification of the inhabitants.

**PLANTED.** When these countries were first planted, the colonists had great and numerous contentions for territory with the natives. But about the year 1728, the indians allied themselves with the English. These fruitful and valuable countries have suffered in common, with the rest of the former British colonies, the miseries and calamities inseparable from so long a period as fourteen years of civil war and intestine commotion.

**TERRA.**

OF AMERICA. 169  
TERRA FIRMA and PERU.



A PERUVIAN PRINCE.

**SITUATION.** **T**ERRA FIRMA or Castella del Oro, lies between the equator and 12 degrees north latitude, and between 62 and 83 west longitude.

**EXTENT.** It is 1400 miles in length and 700 broad.

**SOIL.** This country is so mountainous of soil, that  
G 5 travellers

travellers are usually six days in crossing the isthmus of Darien, which is only sixty miles. It is, in some parts, however, tolerably fruitful.

**CLIMATE.** This climate produces so much rain, that from April to November they call the rainy season, from the perpetual showers that fall between these months. They have, therefore, scarcely three months of fair weather in the year. These incessant rains cause great torrents to fall from the hills, which greatly obstruct and endanger the travellers who pass from one sea to another. From this country, we import the Jesuit's bark.

**CONTENTS.** Terra Firma contains ten provinces. The capital city is Panana.

#### PERU.

**SITUATION.** Peru lies between the equator, and 25 degrees south latitude, and 60 and 81 west longitude.

**EXTENT.** It is upwards of 1000 miles long, and 500 broad. The famous city of Lima is its capital.

**SETTLEMENT.** The Spaniards found the Peruvians

not

not only a civilized, but a powerful people. They, however, subdued, and afterwards hunted them like wild beasts. They then quarrelled among themselves, and fought under the walls of Cusco, the chief city of Peru. But the natives had not spirit sufficient to embrace this opportunity of recovering their liberties which have not and perhaps never will return again.

**RELIGION.** The Peruvians formerly were idolaters of the sun. They are now obliged to embrace the Romish religion.



## CHILI and PARAGUAY.



## A SPANISH LADY OF CHILI.

**SITUATION.** CHILI lies between 25 and 45 degrees south latitude, and 65 and 85 west longitude.

**EXTENT.** Its length is 1200 miles, and breadth 500.

**CLIMATE and SOIL.** The soil and climate are nearly the same as those of Peru. St. Jago is the capital.

**PRODUCE.**

**PRODUCE.** They have ostriches, copper, and the purest gold in the world.

**PEOPLE.** The Arauques are reckoned as valiant and warlike a people as any in either North or South America. An Arauque has no dread of a Spaniard, whom he rivals in every skill and excellence in war.

# PARAGUAY.

**SITUATION.** This country lies between 12 and 39 degrees south latitude, and 50 and 76 west longitude.

**EXTENT.** It is reckoned to be 1600 miles long, and 1000 broad.

**PRODUCE.** The soil produces rice, India corn, cattle and fruits.

**CIVILIZATION.** The Jesuits, having obtained a grant of the lands from the crown of Spain, formed the natives into a political body, instructed them in religion, incited them to industry, and guarded them as subjects, who, in return, obeyed the Jesuits as their governors and honored them as their parents.

**GOVERNMENT.** The happy and flourishing government of the Jesuits being subverted by the Spaniards



niards and Portuguese, the natives have submitted to their policy. These fathers, however, justly expelled from their colleges, claimed both praise and admiration for the services they had rendered to the inhabitants of Paraguay.



EAST and WEST FLORIDA.



KING OF FLORIDA.

SITUATION. **T**HESE countries lie between 25 and 30 degrees north latitude, and 83 and 87 west longitude.

RIVERS. The celebrated river of the Mississippi and that of St. John's are the principal.

CAPITAL TOWNS. St. Augustine and Pensacola are the capitals of each division.

CLIMATE. The climate is generally healthy, and the winters short.

PRODUCE.

**PRODUCE.** The soil affords most of the productions natural to the West Indies and America. Precious stones, quicksilver, copper, iron ore and pearls, are found likewise in this country. Here animals are numerous and vegetables plenty.

**PLANTED.** Florida was first possessed and named by the Spaniards, who ceded it to Great-Britain. It was again restored to the Spaniards by the treaty of the last peace. The wisdom of ceding this fine country, and granting independence to the thirteen colonies of America, we pretend not to decry. We, however, cannot avoid thinking that it was an instance that the valuable blessings of peace, like other desirable possessions, may be too dearly purchased.

**ST. AUGUSTINE.** This town is very inconsiderable for a capital town. But the fort, which is at a little distance, although not very strong, has baffled in the former wars many attempts of the English.

**RELIGION.** The religion followed in both the Floridas is chiefly the church of Rome.

OLD and NEW MEXICO.



A MEXICAN WOMAN.

SITUATION. **O**LD MEXICO, frequently called New Spain, is situated between 8 and 28 degrees north latitude, and 83 and 116 degrees west longitude.

EXTENT. It is upwards of 2000 miles long and from 60 to 600 broad. Its form is somewhat similar to Italy.

SOIL.

**SOIL.** The soil is barren, and mostly mountainous. Many of the hills are volcanoes. There are many bays and moors towards the eastern shore.

**PRODUCE.** Logwood and bamboo canes are the chief commodities. They have all kinds of wild beasts, but had none that were tame until they were sent them by the Europeans.

**CLIMATE.** The hills between the mountains afford a temperature that cause them to be more inhabited than any other parts of the country.

**GOVERNMENT.** The natives of Mexico being destitute of iron and skill in war, could not defend their gold. They were, therefore, submitted to the tyranny of the Spanish yoke by CORTÉZ, and a handful of his countrymen. The liberty of Mexico being, thus, lost, the conquerors disgraced their triumph by the most unparalleled barbarity. Such deeds they committed as have rendered their actions the horror of the past, and will be the execration of future ages.

**RELIGION.** The present natives are obliged by the inquisition to profess popery. The Spanish clergy,  
monks

## OF AMERICA. 179

monks and nuns are here very numerous. The chief dignity of church and state are conferred on native Spaniards, not on the Creoli, their descendants.

NEW MEXICO CITY, Is about six miles in circumference, very populous, and much admired for the beauty of its buildings, coolness of situation and natural strength.



BRAZIL

## BRAZIL and GUIANA



A BRAZILIAN CHIEF.

**SITUATION.** BRAZIL lies between the equator and 35 degrees of south latitude, and 35 and 60 degrees of west longitude.

**EXTENT.** It is 2500 miles long, and 700 broad.

**PRODUCE.** This country affords sugar, tobacco, gold, diamonds, and the valuable dying wood which bears its name. The country is pleasing in aspect. It



shaded by high mountains, watered with fine streams, and adorned with the freshest verdure.

**THE CAPITAL.** St. Salvador is the chief city, and was discovered by **VESPASIUS AMERICUS**, from which the whole continent derives its name.

**GOVERNMENT.** The government is that of the Portuguese, by whom it is mostly possessed.

**RELIGION.** The catholic church is the prevailing faith. As to the Christian religion which the Spaniards boast of having introduced into this new world, it appears that the adventurous **CORTÉZ**, and his companions, studied nothing but the seizing of their treasures, and their country, which on their resistance they murdered millions, and enslaved the rest.

#### GUIANA.

**SITUATION.** This part of Guiana, under the government of the Dutch West India company, observes Monsieur **VAILANT**, in his Travels, just published, perhaps the least known to naturalists, though it is without dispute, (of all South America) the spot that affords the greatest variety of curious productions.

Placed

Placed under the burning climate of the torrid zone five degrees north of the line, this region yet enveloped in the mist of time, conceals (as it were) the focus where nature forces her exceptions to general rule. It has to an extent of an hundred leagues of coast, depth almost unlimited. Here the river Surinam rolls its majestic course. On the left shore, three leagues from the sea, stands Purambasibo, the capital of this vast colony.

**RIVERS.** The rivers of Amazon and Oronoque bound this country. The inundations of the latter frequently oblige the inhabitants to build, like birds in the trees.

**EXTENT.** It has an extent of coast reaching eight leagues.

**AMAZONS.** Some travellers assert that, in this country dwell a race of Amazons.

**PEOPLE.** In some part of this country the manners of the people are such as to barter their women. Here an old woman is the most valuable because she is reckoned more laborious and less addicted to youthful dissolences.

BRITISH ISLANDS in the West Indies.



A FEMALE NEGRO OF JAMAICA.

JAMAICA.

AMONG these, the principal is Jamaica, which lies between 17 and 18 degrees north latitude, and 76 and 77 degrees west longitude. It is 143 miles long, and 60 broad, and is very liable to thunder, lightening, hurricanes, and earthquakes. It abounds in sugar, coffee, and pimento.

pimento. Among its animals, birds, and reptiles, the land and sea tortoise, aligator, parrot, hummingbird, and a number of venomous creatures. Here grow the soap, logwood and mahogany trees.

ST. CHRISTOPHER, MONTSARRAT, DOMINICA, and GRENADA.

Are next in distinction. But none of them, although possessed of similar productions, are in the least competition with Jamaica. Grenada has, however, to be blamed for being the cause of our expending a considerable share of blood and treasure by contending for it with other rival votaries in ambition for empire.

THESE islands, and the rest of the West-Indies were thus called from a presumption, at first, that they extended to the East Indies. It was however, afterwards found they were distant from each other, by the circumference of the globe.

SPANISH WEST-INDIA ISLANDS.



A SPANIARD OF CUBA.

CUBA.

THE principal of these is Cuba, which lies between  
 23 north latitude, and 79 and 87 west longi-  
 tude. It is 700 miles in length, and only 70 in its  
 breadth. The capital city is the Havannah.  
 The climate is hot and frequently tempestuous. The  
 soil,

soil, however, is excellent, and abounds with general produce of these islands.

#### HISPANIOLA,

Lies between 17 and 21 north latitude, and 69 74 west longitude. It is 453 miles long and 160 broad. This beautiful island seems to have no charms for Spaniards since the discovery of the mines of Peru, the gold mines of this island have been exhausted. PORTO-RICO, the VIRGIN ISLES, TRINIDAD,

#### MARGARETTA,

And several small neighbouring islands, belong to the Spaniards, who, likewise possess Chilú and Fernandez, in the South Sea. But the natives of Spain always thirst for that gold which impoverishes while it excited them to commit the greatest barbarities to acquire it.



CLASADO

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**FRENCH, DUTCH, and DANISH  
WEST-INDIA ISLANDS.**



**A NEGRO SLAVE OF MARTINICO.**

**MARTINICO.**

**T**HIS island, belonging to the French, lies between 14 and 16 degrees north latitude, and 61 west longitude. The soil, climate and produce are nearly the same as those of the other islands of St. Lucia, Marigalante, &c. which is tolerably good.

**CURAZAO,**



## CURAZAO and EUSTATIA.

THESE islands are in the possession of the Dutch who are labouring continually to reap every advantage they can from the improvement of their culture and the extension of their commerce. But it is probable St. Eustatia will never recover the commercial consequence it had before it was taken and retaken in the late war.

## ST. THOMAS and ST. CROIX.

THESE are the only islands possessed by the Danes in the West Indies. Easy as other European powers have acquired settlements in the Caribbee islands, the Danes have sometimes found the native Indians, even in these islands, capable of being so roused as to endanger their possessions.

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OTAHEITE; or, King GEORGE the  
THIRD'S ISLAND.



A FEMALE OF OTAHEITE.

**W**HEN this island was first discovered is unknown. It has been visited by several navigators, and last by Captain Cook.

**SITUATION.** It lies 17, 30, south latitude, and 150 west longitude.

**EXTENT**

**EXTENT.** The whole island is thirty miles long, and one hundred and twenty in circumference.

**SOIL.** The land is very rich, woody, well watered, and verdant.

**DWELLINGS.** The inhabitants live in the vallies, or level lands near the sea. The houses are built without order, and are irregularly scattered, having each a plantation.

**PRODUCE.** Otaheite affords bread, fruit, plain-tains, cocoa nuts, yams, custard apples, sugar canes, wild indigo, ginger, turmeric, &c. but neither grain, fruit, or vegetables resembling those of Europe.

**ANIMALS.** Their domestic animals are little hogs, and small slothful dogs. They have, likewise, ducks, green doves, blue pigeons, cuckoos, king-fishers, herons, paroquets, turtles, ants, &c.

**PEOPLE.** The inhabitants are a stout well-made people; the women are remarkably handsome, and beautifully formed; those of distinction are rather taller than the English. Their natural complexion is a clear brunotte, and their features resemble those of the Europeans,

ropeans, except their noses, which are purposely flattened in their infancy. They have a soft, smooth, and delicate skin, and their eyes are black, sparkling, and expressive. The hair of the people is mostly black.

**DRESS.** The people in general have no other covering but a sash or mantle round the waists.

**FOOD.** Their diet is fish, pork, dogs-flesh, poultry, and vegetables. They have an intoxicating juice of which they drink, but seldom to the excess of inebriation.

**MANNERS.** They sit on the ground at their meals, and have leaves spread as their table-cloth. None eat without washing their hands and mouth: they carve with shells, feed with their fingers, and eat immoderately.

**ENTERTAINMENTS.** They divert themselves with music, dancing, and a species of dramatic entertainment.

**RELIGION.** What their faith is, has not yet been fully discovered. Their life, however, resembles that  
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of the golden age : for they are happy in being simple and innocent. Living in a delightful country, free from care and happy in their ignorance, their appetites are gratified without being cloyed.



BOTANY

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# GEOGRAPHY

## BOTANY BAY.

**A**NXIOUS to render every part of this work as instructive and interesting as possible, and Botany Bay being now a part of the world allotted for civilization, we have collected the following particulars respecting the geography of this new world, from the most accurate and authentic accounts we could obtain.

**SITUATION.** This island lies in 33 degrees south latitude, near a large tract of land called New-Holland, which extends from the Prince of Wales' island, in 16 degrees to Dieman's land in 41 degrees.

**GOVERNMENT.** The government that is established by the new colonists at their present station, Sydney's Cove, which is about twelve or fourteen miles distant

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from

from Botany Bay, consists of a civil, criminal, military, and an admiralty court.

**PUNISHMENTS.** The principal punishments that have yet been inflicted on culprits are whipping, confinement in a sort of bastile built on a rock, and hanging.

**NATIVES.** The men are upright, but ungracefully made. The women stoop very much, and are exceedingly awkward in their gait, which arises from their resting themselves with one foot on their knee while they stand on the other. Their colour is of a dingy copper. They have broad and ill-formed features; the nose broad and flat, their lips wide and thick, and their eyes large and circular. The men have bushy beards, and on their heads furzy hair, which is stuck full of fish teeth and bits of shells; these are all their ornaments, except a bone fastened in the cartilage of the nose, which is only worn by a few of the most distinguished. Some, indeed have a belt of coloured clay smeared on them. And several women were seen with two joints cut off the little finger apparently as a mark either of honour or disgrace.

**MANNERS.**



**MANNERS.** These natives appear to have few ideas of order or decency; all the traces of religion among them is a peculiar veneration they pay to a black bird of the raven kind, which is singularly great; for a native seeing a colonist presenting his gun at one of these birds, the untutored savage threw himself between, although he was sensible of the danger to which he was, thus exposed. They wear no covering whatever.

**HABITATIONS AND UTENSILS.** They have a few huts, which are not high enough to admit of their standing upright. But they chiefly inhabit clefts in rocks, on the shore, or small caves dug in the sides of hills. All their utensils seem to be divided between the purposes of war and subsistence. They have a long spear of hard wood, which they jerk with such dexterity as sometimes to kill a bird; they have a shield made of the bark of a tree, which is almost impenetrable. They have a lance with which they strike fish and seldom fail to kill. Their tackle consists of a hook made of a shell, and a line formed of bark, beat into thread; and their wants being few, these are all

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the instruments they require, except an adze of stone, with which they cut wood. A strong evidence of the goodness of Providence, in pointing out to these natives the best manner of obtaining what is most essential to their being.

**Food.** Their principal subsistence is fish, which they eat scarcely warm, although they sit round a fire whenever they make a meal. The women are remarkably expert in catching the fish. They dive and manage the cannoes on these occasions nearly as well as the men, who are astonishingly dexterous; they frequently dive seventy or one hundred feet for shell-fish, or such as they have wounded with their lances. As these fish leave those seas in the winter, it is astonishing how these wretched natives exist in such a natural scarcity of their principal aliment.

**Vices.** Like other savages, they are addicted to murder, but seem to have no disposition to steal. We wish the vices of this island had not been such, as to have rendered it necessary to send among them such able tutors, in this, and every other species of villainy,

of which their uncorrupted, though savage, nature, seem now entirely innocent and ignorant. We hope, however, the new colonists will not add to their tuition, torment and murder.

**ANIMALS.** The most principal animal yet discovered among them is a quadruped as large as a sheep. They call it a kangaroo: the head, neck, and shoulders are very small in proportion to the other parts of the body, the tail is long, but thicker near the rump, and tapers to the end. The fore legs are eight inches long, and the hind twenty-two, which causes its progress to consist of leaps or hops of a considerable length in an erect posture; the fore legs are kept bent closely to the breast, and seem to be used only in digging for its food. The skin is covered with a short fur of dark mouse or grey colour, except the head and ears which resemble slightly those of the hare. Besides these animals, there are no other to be noticed except the opossum and polegar. Some large birds sometimes appear, but the most numerous are hawks, doves, pigeons, plovers, quails, ducks and teale. Black swans have been taken.

**FISH.** Bream and mackerel are in great plenty; the other fish are inferior to those caught in the European seas. Some pyramidal shell fish are found of which the inhabitants are very fond. There are also some sharks in the seas, where a few whales are likewise observed.

**CLIMATE.** The climate is so various that in twenty-four hours the barometer will differ thirty degrees. Storms of lightening and sudden squalls are common. The lightening is so strong as to blast every other tree. Three earthquakes have been felt in six months. To what a situation of wretched existence has not vice submitted those ill-fated convicts, who have been doomed to such an exile!

**SOIL.** The soil is quick, but is not congenial to European plants. Some rice, wheat, and barley have tolerably succeeded.

**PRODUCE.** The most useful produce is their cabbage tree which affords a very necessary sustenance. They have a few other trees which grow to fifty feet high. There is an uncommon fine gum tree, which,  
when

when cut down, distils a sap that hardens like a cement, and afterwards falls into dust; when thrown in the fire it neither blazes nor burns, and possesses no bituminous quality.

THERE appearing to be no abundance of furs, minerals, or precious stones, yet found in this part of the world, we are at a loss to guess what can compensate for so vast an expence incurred by transporting the unfortunate to such an immense distance. Unfortunate they may be called; for had they been happily supplied with that plenty which is too frequently bestowed on worse minds, they would not perhaps have been rogues from having no temptation to steal or plunder.



# GEOGRAPHY

## THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

### SITUATION.

**T**HIS group of islands lies in the North Pacific Ocean, and extend from 199 degrees, 36 min. to 205 degrees 6 min. east; and in latitude from 18 degrees 54 min. to 22 degrees 15 min. north.

**NAMES.** According to the natives, the names of them, are, 1 Owyhee; 2 Atooi, or Towi; 3 Woa-hoo, or Oahoo; 4 Mowee; 5 Morotoi, or Morokoi; 6 Oreehoua, or Reehoua; 7 Morotinne, or Morokinnee; 8 Tahoorā; 9 Ranai, or Oranai; 10 Oneehcow, or Nehecow; 11 Kahowrowee, or Tahoorawa. They are all inhabited except Tahoorā and Morotinne.

They



They are called by Captain COOK the Sandwich Islands, in compliment to the Earl of SANDWICH, who, being, then, first Lord of the Admiralty, gave the greatest encouragement to the enterprize of this illustrious navigator.

OWYHEE. The largest of these islands is Owyhee where Captain COOK, unfortunately for himself and his country, lost his life. The circumference of this island is about 293 English miles, It is 28 and a half leagues long and 24 broad. The country has a gradual ascent and is intersected with deep narrow glens or rather chasms: it is tolerably well cultivated and has many villages. In this island is a mountain that is perpetually covered with snow while its lower parts are adorned with a great plenty of woods. The country abounds with bread, fruit, and cocoa-nut trees. The height of the mountain being calculated, was found to exceed Teneriffe by 3680 feet. It may, therefore, be said to be the highest land that has yet been discovered. The southern part of the island being covered with cinders, seems to indicate there has



formerly been here a volcano. The inhabitants of Owyhee, having no cattle, prefer such land as is either best situated for fishing or best adapted to produce plantains and yams. It is here necessary to remark, that Captain Cook did not find one harbour, or the least shelter for shipping, from the northern to the southern extremity of the island. Having given this brief account of the principal island, we shall now proceed to a short geographical account of the whole in general.

**CLIMATE.** The climate of the Sandwich Islands is thought to be rather more temperate than that of the West Indies, which lie in the same latitude. Captain Cook, and the other navigators, not being in these islands in the tempestuous months, it is not known whether they are, or are not, subject to violent winds and hurricanes which happen in the West Indies. But the general opinion is, that they are exempt from those tremendous visitations by their being no wrecks or vestiges of the ravages such storms and tornados occasion.

**QUADRUPEDS.** In these Islands are only hogs, dogs,

dogs, and rats. The dogs resemble those of Otaheite which have pricked ears, long backs, and short crooked legs. They are not larger than a turnspit dog, and they seem to be extremely sluggish. They are left to feed and herd with the hogs, and not a single instance was observed of their being treated as a companion or guardian. The natives eating them seems to be the cause of ever preventing them from being admitted to partake of human society.

**BIRDS.** In these islands, the birds,—although not various, are very numerous, and some of them may vie with those of any country for beauty. There are four species that seem to be the honey-suckers of Linnaeus. One of them is larger than the bullfinch, has a glossy colour, and the thighs and rump-vent of a deep yellow. It is called hoohoo. Another is of a bright scarlet, has black wings edged with white, and a black tail. The third is variegated with brown, yellow, and red; and the fourth is entirely green except where it is tinged with yellow. Beside these, they have others resembling the fly-catcher, thrush, rail, and raven.

ravens. Here are also a sort of parroquets, owls, curlews, petrels, gaunets, plovers, and the common water hen.

**PRODUCE.** Beside the bread-fruit trees, these islands have sugar canes that grow to an extraordinary height. There are likewise a species of brown roots resembling yams, which are an excellent substitute for sugar. It is supposed to be a root of some fern.

**NATIVES.** The inhabitants are thought, by our navigators, to be of the same origin as those of the Friendly Islands, New Zealand, the Marquesas and Eastern Island. This opinion is thought to be indisputable from the same resemblance of person, manners, customs, and language, bearing great affinity to some of the Indian tribes inhabiting the Ladrões, Caroline Isles, Malays and Baltas, they are supposed to have emigrated from these parts. But, having no tradition of their own origin, it is impossible to conjecture the period of these emigrations. They, in general exceed the middle size and are well-proportioned. They walk with grace, run with agility, and endure great fatigue.

The

## SANDWICH ISLANDS. 207

The women are handsome—but not so delicate as those in Otaheite. Their countenances are, however, fine and open, their teeth white and well set, and their eyes engagingly sweet and full of sensibility. Their hair is of a brownish black and neither strait nor curling. The only feature which particularly distinguishes them from Europeans is their nose which has a fullness of nostril without any flatness or spreading of this feature. They have a drink among them which is called *ava*, and is happily confined to the chiefs. This beverage emaciates their bodies with paralytic diseases and covers their skin with a whitish scurf.

**POPULATION.** The state of population, from the account estimated by Captain Cook and his companions, is such as afford 400,000 inhabitants in the nine islands which are peopled.

**DISPOSITION.** Notwithstanding the sudden resentment and violence of these people, they are, in general, of a very mild and affectionate temper. They are equally remote from the gravity and reserve of the natives of the Friendly Isles and the extreme volatility

of those in Otahete. They live with each other in the greatest harmony and friendship. Both the men and women are tender and attentive parents. But these qualities are greatly diminished by an unpardonable inattention they pay to their females. The women are forbidden eating with the men and are not suffered to taste the best provisions. Among these, turtle, pork, several kinds of fish, and some species of plants are deprived them. A girl was severely beaten for eating a forbidden food while on board one of our ships. But what disgraces them most is their eating the bodies of their enemies.

**HOSPITALITY.** Such is their hospitality that whenever Captain Cook or any of his crew went on shore, the natives contended with each other who should offer the most presents or bring provisions and refreshments for the European guests. The aged received them with tears of complacency while the young women attached themselves to them without the least reserve.

**MANUFACTURES.** Their manufactures are excellent

lent and their improvements in agriculture are adequate to all their wants, conveniencies and necessities. To whatever they direct their attention, they evince an unwearied application and a great ingenuity.

**MANNERS.** Most of these islanders permit their beards to grow. And the manner in which they cut their hair from the sides leaving a ridge extending from the forehead across the head to the neck, gives them an appearance of wearing an helmet. They daub the hair with a greyish clay which, while it preserves its smoothness, turns the colour to a pale yellow. Necklaces, formed of variegated shells, are worn by both sexes. They, likewise, use a fan or fly-flap which is made of cocoa-nut fibres. Puncturing the body, called tatooing, is customary here as well as in all the savage islands in this ocean. The tongues of some of the females are tatooed. Tatooing is thought to be an emblem of mourning. By the particular mark of the tatooing, the natives are distinguished according to the chiefs to whom they respectively are subject.

**DRESS.**



**DRESS.** The men are commonly furnished with a piece of thick cloth, called the maro which, passing between the legs, is tied round the waist. They have, beside, mats, about five feet long and four broad, which they throw over their shoulders. They wear sandals made of cords composed of cocoa-nut fibres twisted. The dress of their chief is distinguished for its beauty. It is a cloak and cap composed of the most choice feathers which are, particularly, selected for their splendour and richness of colour. According to the dignity of the chief, the cloaks extend in their length. The cap or helmet has a strong lining of wicker-work sufficient to defend the head from any of their warlike weapons. The dress differs very little between the common men and women. The latter sometimes wear a piece of the finest cloth wrapped several times round the waist and falling down to the leg, somewhat similar, in appearance, to a petticoat. The female also wear wreaths of shells, berries, and flowers round their heads, and bracelets round their arms.

**HOUSES.**



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**HOUSES.** Some of the best houses have a court yard before them which is railed in very neatly. Round these, they have smaller habitations in which the servants live. About two hundred houses form one of their villages.

**FOOD.** The inferior class live principally on fish and such vegetables as plantains, bread-fruit, sweet potatoes, sugar canes, yams, and taro. The superior order of the natives indulge themselves with the flesh of dogs and hogs, dressed as in the Society Isles.

**AMUSEMENTS.** The youth of both sexes, in their leisure hours, amuse themselves with dancing, wrestling, boxing, and vocal music. Their attitudes are observed to be remarkably easy and graceful. Their musical instruments are chiefly drums, and their songs produce a very pleasing and interesting effect. Gambling is, also, one of their favourite diversions. The game at which they mostly play is similar to our draughts. Races and swimming are two of their exercises. In the latter, they are so expert as to be able to swim in the roughest sea and the greatest surfs. The children, beside being amazingly dexterous, are such proficient

proficients at playing with balls as to keep up five catching one of them alternately.

**WEAPONS.** They have daggers, spears, slings, and clubs, which are most curiously made of a material called iron wood, and wrought with the most ingenious sculpture.

**GOVERNMENT.** The chiefs, although they possess unlimited authority, are never seen to exercise any wanton cruelty, injustice, or insolence over their subjects. But with each they behave with the greatest tyranny. It is uncertain whether the property of the poor is sacred or not from the depredations of the great. However, they seem to be honest with each other as their houses and possessions are left unguarded.

**RELIGION.** Their religion, like that of all savages, is idolatry. Of idols they have an infinite number at their morais or burying places and about their houses. Among these, one is selected as their chief idol which, at times of devotion, they array in red cloth—beating drums and chaunting hymns before it. At these ceremonies, they are allowed to drink their favourite—but destructive ava.

# AN ALPHABETICAL TABLE

Of the Countries specified in our MAP of the World,  
With the Latitude and Longitude of the CAPITAL TOWNS.



COUNTRIES. CHIEF TOWNS. QUARTERS. LONGIT. LATIT.

African Islands in the

Atlantic Ocean—

See St. Helena.

African Islands in the

Indian Ocean—

See Madagascar.

Algiers

Arabia

Algiers

Mecca

Africa

Africa

3 20 E.

13 30 E.

36 40 N.

21 20 N.

Austria

# 214 G E O G R A P H Y.

COUNTRIES.	CHIEF TOWNS.	QUARTERS.	LONGIT.	LATIT.
Austria	Vienna	Europe	16 20 E.	48 30 N.
Barbary—See Algiers.				
Bohemia—See Prague.	Prague	Europe	14 20 E.	50 00 N.
Brabant	Brussels	Europe	4 6 E.	51 00 N.
Brandenburgh	Berlin	Europe	14 50 E.	52 39 N.
British Islands—See Great Britain.				
Jamaica.	Jamaica	West Indies	78 40 E.	30 00 N.
Brazil	Rio de Janeiro	South America	40 00 E.	58 00 N.
St. Salvadore	St. Salvadore	S. America	315 00 E.	12 00 S.
Quebec	Quebec	N. America	286 00 E.	47 35 N.
Canaries—See Teneriffe.				
Cape Breton	Louisbourg	N. America	998 30 E.	66 50 N.
Cape of Good Hope	Cape Town	Africa	16 20 E.	34 30 S.
Cyprus	Nicosia	East Indies	28 00 E.	35 00 N.

COUNTRIES.	CHIEF TOWNS.	QUARTERS.	LONGIT.	LATIT.
Carolina	Charles Town	N. America	281 00 E.	32 30 N.

# G E O G R A P H Y.

COUNTRIES.	CHIEF TOWNS.	QUARTERS.	LONGIT.	LATIT.
Carolina	Charles Town	N. America	281 00 E.	32 30 N.
Carthage	Carthage	N. America	283 00 E.	11 00 N.
Chili	Sto. Jago	S. America	283 00 E.	34 00 S.
China	Canton	Asia	1 2 30 E.	23 00 N.
Cuba	Havannah	N. America	276 00 E.	23 00 N.
Denmark	Copenhagen	Europe	13 00 E.	55 40 N.
East Florida	St. Augustine	N. America	279 00 E.	30 00 N.
East Indies	Delhi	Asia	79 00 E.	28 00 N.
Egypt	Grand Cairo	Africa	33 00 E.	30 00 N.
England	London	Europe	00 00 E.	51 30 N.
France	Paris	Europe	2 25 E.	48 50 N.
Germany	Sec. Auf-Burg	Europe	10 30 E.	20 50 N.
Holland	Amsterdam	Europe	10 30 E.	52 30 N.
Habover	Habover	Europe	10 30 E.	52 30 N.

COUNTRIES.	CHIEF TOWNS.	QUARTERS.	LONGIT.	LATIT.
Hanover	Hanover	Europe	9 35 E.	52 32 N.
Helena, St.	St. Helena	Africa	6 30 E.	16 00 S.
Hispaniola	St. Domingo	America	290 00 E.	18 20 N.
Holland	Amsterdam	Europe	4 30 E.	52 20 N.
Indo-Ban—See East Indies.				
Ireland	Dublin	Europe	6 25 W.	53 16 N.
Italy	Rome	Europe	13 00 E.	41 45 N.
Jamaica	Kingston	America	283 00 E.	17 30 N.
Java	Batavia	Asia	106 00 E.	6 00 S.
La Plata	Buenos Ayres	S. America	300 00 E.	36 00 S.
Lapland	Kola	Europe	32 35 E.	69 00 N.
Madagascar	Africa	Africa	43 00 E.	20 20 S.
Mexico	Mexico	Mexico	99 00 E.	19 00 N.

COUNTRIES.	CHIEF TOWNS.	QUARTERS.	LONGIT.	LATIT.
Mexico	Mexico	N. America	257 00 E.	20 00 N.

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COUNTRIES.	CHIEF TOWNS.	QUARTERS.	LONGIT.	LATIT.
Mexico	Mexico	N. America	257 00 E.	20 00 N.
New England	Boston	N. America	289 00 E.	42 24 N.
Nova Scotia	Annapolis	N. America	296 00 E.	45 00 N.
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	N. America	286 00 E.	40 50 N.
Perfia	Isfahan	Asia	50 00 E.	32 30 N.
Peru	Lima	S. America	284 00 E.	12 30 S.
Poland	Warsaw	Europe	21 5 E.	52 15 N.
Portugal	Lisbon	Europe	9 25 W.	38 45 N.
Prussia	Koningsburgh	Europe	21 00 E.	54 00 N.
Russia	Petersburgh	Europe	31 00 E.	60 00 N.
Sardinia	Cagliari	Europe	9 12 E.	39 00 N.
Savoy	Geneva	Europe	6 00 E.	46 20 N.
Saxony	Dresden	Europe	13 36 E.	51 00 N.
				Scotland



COUNTRIES.	CHIEF TOWNS.	QUARTERS.	LONGIT.	LATIT.
Scotland	Edinburgh	Europe	3 00 W.	56 00 N.
Siam	Siam	Asia	101 00 E.	14 30 N.
Siberia	Tobolski	Asia	63 00 E.	57 30 N.
Sicily	Palermo	Europe	13 00 E.	38 30 N.
Spain	Madrid	Europe	4 15 W.	40 30 N.
Sweden	Stockholm	Europe	18 00 E.	59 39 N.
Switzerland	Zurich	Europe	8 30 E.	47 52 N.
Tartary	Samarcand	Asia	66 00 E.	40 00 N.
Teneriffe	Teneriffe	Africa	14 00 W.	27 00 N.
Tripoli	Tripoli	Africa	14 30 E.	33 30 N.
Turky in Europe	Constantinople	Europe	29 15 E.	41 30 N.
Turky in Asia	Jerusalem	Asia	36 00 E.	32 00 N.
Tuscany	Florence	Europe	12 15 E.	43 30 N.
				Tunis

COUNTRIES.	CHIEF TOWNS.	QUARTERS.	LONGIT.	LATIT.
Tunis	Tunis	Africa	10 00 E.	36 20 N.

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COUNTRIES.	CHIEF TOWNS.	QUARTERS.	LONGIT.	LATIT.
Tunis	Tunis	Africa	10 00 E.	36 20 N.
Venice	Venice	Europe	13 00 E.	45 40 N.
Virginia	Williamsburgh	N. America	84 00 E.	37 30 N.
York	New-York	N. America	87 30 W.	41 00 N.
London	London	Europe	10 00 W.	51 30 N.
Paris	Paris	Europe	22 00 E.	48 00 N.
Madrid	Madrid	Europe	3 30 E.	40 25 N.
St. Petersburg	St. Petersburg	Europe	29 00 E.	59 30 N.
Amsterdam	Amsterdam	Europe	4 12 W.	52 30 N.
Brussels	Brussels	Europe	13 00 E.	38 30 N.
Geneva	Geneva	Europe	23 00 E.	46 30 N.
St. Gallen	St. Gallen	Europe	101 00 E.	47 30 N.
St. Gallen	St. Gallen	Europe	3 00 W.	47 00 N.
St. Gallen	St. Gallen	Europe	100 00 E.	47 00 N.



DICTIONARY

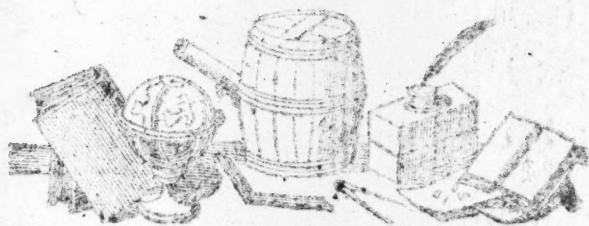
Universal Geography

A

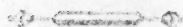
D I C T I O N A R Y

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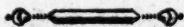
**ABORIGINES**, the most ancient kingdom of Italy, was founded by Inachus, B. C. 1830. **ABYSSINIA** was founded by Achaz, son of Esau, B. C. 1880, and is now subject to the Turks. **ACADEMY** was anciently Numidia, until it was reduced to a Roman province, B. C. 44. It recovered its independence, until Barbarossa, a pirate, whom the inhabitants invited to protect them from the Spaniards, submitted it to his power, A. D. 1510. The Ottomans

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## DICTIONARY, &c.



### A

**ABORIGINES**, the most ancient kingdom of Italy, was founded by Inachus, B. C. 1330.

**ACHAIA** was founded by Achæus, son of Euthus, B. C. 1080, and is now subject to the Turks.

**ALCIERS** was anciently Numedia, until it was reduced to a Roman province, B. C. 44. It recovered its independence, until Barbarossa, a pirate, whom the inhabitants invited to protect them from the Spaniards, submitted it to his power, A. D. 1510. The Ottomans

next

next reduced it to their authority, under which it at present remains.

**AMAZONS** are of fabulous origin. The Scythians who inhabit Capadocia are said to be their ancestors. Their husbands having been destroyed by those that were accustomed to pillage, the widows established a female state, and decreed that matrimony was a shameful state of servitude. To perpetuate, however, this race, they admitted the embraces of strangers, and whatever male issue was the consequence, they sent to the fathers. A queen of the Amazons is said to have lived thirteen days with Alexander the Great in hopes of issue by him. But she died soon after she returned home, about 330 B. C.

**AMERICA**, its settlements: Mexico was conquered by Spain, A. D. 1521, and Peru by the same power in 1532. Brazil was planted by the Portuguese, 1549.

John Cabot, an Englishman, settled Newfoundland, the first English colony in America, 1498. Florida was ceded by the peace of 1763 to the English. Louisiana was possessed by the French, 1718. Eastward of

the



the Mississippi was ceded in 1763 to the English. Virginia, the first British settlement in North America, was planted by James I. 1607. New England was planted by the Plymouth company, 1614. Pennsylvania was settled by William Penn, the celebrated quaker, 1681. Lord Baltimore planted Maryland, 1633. Carolina was settled by English merchants, 1670. New-York, although settled by the Dutch, became the possession of the English, 1664. General Oglethorpe was the founder of Georgia, 1702. Sir William Alexander settled Nova-Scotia, 1622. After being alternately in the power of France and England it was confirmed as the possession of the latter by the peace of 1748. Canada was settled by the French 1534. But Quebec, being taken by General Wolfe, it became the possession of the English, 1759, and was ceded by the peace of 1763.

AQUITAINE, the duchy of, being conquered by Henry V. 1418, has ever since been possessed by the crown of England. When the king is seated in parliament,

liament, an officer stands with a sword and ducal cap on his right side, to shew his claim to this duchy.

**ARABIA.** See the Universal History.

**ARGOS.** See Universal History.

**ARMENIA** was part of the Median Empire, until B. C. 224. It is now subject to the Turks.

**ASSYRIAN EMPIRE.** See Universal History.

**ATHENS.** See Universal History.

**AZORES**, islands of, were first discovered A. D. 1449.

**B**

**BAHAMA ISLANDS**, were possessed by the English, under the command of Captain Rogers, 1718.

**BARBADOES ISLAND** was possessed by the English, 1627. Here first began the sugar trade with this country.

**BENCOLEN**, possessed and settled by the East-India company, 1682, in order to preserve to them the proper trade, of which they had before been deprived by the Dutch.

**BERMUDA**, or Somer's Isles in North America, was planted by the English in the reign of James I. 1612.

**BITHYNIA**

**BITHYNIA** was an ancient kingdom of Asia. It maintained its independence until it was conquered by Cræsus, king of Lydia, 560 B. C. It was next subdued by Alexander the Great, 332 B. C. It afterwards recovered its liberty, which it maintained until the last king of Bithynia bequeathed it to the Romans, 40, B. C. All its consequence in modern history, is that the Othman Turks rose from its destruction; for this power, having taken Prusa, its capital, made it the seat of their empire until they possessed themselves of Constantinople.

**BOHEMIA**, the duchy, Prince Zomicolas made a kingdom, A. D. 1199. It is now an appendage of the German empire.

**BOMBAY**, in India, first possessed by the English, in consequence of Charles II. receiving it as a portion of his queen, the Princess Catharine of Portugal, A. D. 1661. William III. granted it to the East-India company, 1588.

**BOURBON**, the crown of Spain was first settled on a

§ I

younger

ounger branch of that family, and guaranteed by the peace of Utrecht, 1713.

**BRAZIL** was discovered and seized by Portugal, 1500.

**BRITISH ISLES**, first inhabited by the Britons of the same race as the Gauls or Celtæ. They were first invaded by Julius Cæsar, 54 B. C. without obtaining any conquests. Their conquests by the Romans was completed by Agricola in the reign of Domitian, A. D. 85. They remained under this power until 410, when they were subdued by the Saxons, who divided it into seven petty kingdoms called the heptarchy, which Egbert ended by uniting them under one government, when he was crowned king of England, 829. See our History of England.

## C

**CAMPEACHY BAY**, first settled by the English log-wood cutters, A. D. 1662.

**CANARY ISLANDS** were conquered and first possessed by the Spaniards, 1490.

CAPS

**CAPE DE VERD ISLANDS** were discovered by the Portuguese, 1474. They are inhabited by negroes.

**CEYLON**, the island of, was seized by the Dutch, 1656.

**CHINA**, the empire of, is said to have been founded by Fohi, about 2240 B. C. It has been governed ever since A. D. 1645, by emperors of the dynasty of the Manchew Tartars, who then conquered this country.

**CORINTH**, city of, was built about 1500 B. C. This famous kingdom in Greece, the Romans destroyed 146 B. C.

**CORSICA**, island of, was subject to Genoa until 1730. It became free in 1733, and was made a kingdom by Theodore, its first and only sovereign, 1736. The Genoese ceded it to France, 1770.

**CRETE**, island of, was anciently inhabited by the Idæi, Dactyli, and Curetes. It first became distinguished in the reign of Minos its famous legislator. B. C. 1015. The Romans subjected it to their power, B. C. 68. It was next conquered by the Saracens, A. D. 812. The Venetians afterwards possessed this

island 1204, with whom it remained until it was taken by the Turks its present possessors, A. D. 1669.

**CYPRUS**, island of, was exceedingly famous in ancient history. The Greek emperors possessed it from the reign of Theodosius, A. D. 716, until one Isaac Comnenes reduced it to his power. Richard I. conquered and bestowed it on Guy of Lusignam, from whom began the dynasty of Cyprus, A. D. 1194, which continued until 1473. The Venetians next possessed it. But Selim II. taking it A. D. 1571, it has remained ever since under the Ottoman empire.

## D

**DENMARK**, was inhabited by the ancient Cimbri, who settled in this country, A. M. 1797. It was inhabited by the Goths, and little known until A. D. 714, when Gormo reigned.

## E

**EAST INDIES** were discovered by the Romans but in what period has never been yet ascertained. Alexander the Great made many conquests in this country, 327 B. C. The English first began its commercial intercourse



tercourse with them in the reign of Elizabeth, 1591. This trade was first chartered December 31, 1600.

**EGYPT.** See Universal history.

**ENGLAND.** See our History of England.

**EPIRUS.** This kingdom was rendered famous in history by the valorous exploits of Pyrrhus, about B. C. 300. It became a republic B. C. 240. The Romans next subdued it B. C. 167. Being afterwards conquered by Mahomet II. A. D., 1466, it became subject to the Ottoman empire, under which power it has ever since remained.

## F

**FALKLAND ISLES** discovered A. D. 1662, possessed by the Spaniards from the English, 1770, and again restored to England, 1771.

**FLANDERS.** This was the country of the ancient Belgæ. It was conquered by Julius Cæsar, 47, B. C. It was next subjected to France, A. D. 412, and was governed by earls deputed and created by this power from 864, to 1369. It was next transferred by marriage to the house of Austria, and afterwards yielded to Spain, 1556. It relieved itself from this power 1572



and by the treaty of Vienna, 1775, it was annexed to the German empire.

**FRANCE**, was inhabited by the Gauls. About B. C. 200, it was colonized by the Belgæ. B. C. 25, it was conquered by the Romans. It was afterwards divided among the Goths, Vandals, Alans, Suevi, and Burgundi, from A. D. 400 until 476, when the Franks, (some German emigrants) established it as the kingdom of France, under its first sovereign Cloris. Edward III. England conquered it all except Paris, between the years 1341 and 1359. Henry V. completed the conquest A. D. 1420. Henry VI. lost it again between the years 1434 and 1450. It is governed at present by Louis XVI.

## G

**GENOA**, was anciently inhabited by the Ligures, who submitted to the Romans, 115 B. C. with which power it continued until the establishment of its republic, A. D. 950.

**GERMANY**, was formed originally into independent states who about B. C. 25, greatly distinguished themselves

selves by their resisting the Roman power, from that period, until A. D. 290, when they entirely expelled the forces of this ambitious people from this country. Great part of it was conquered 432, by the Huns, who were driven from China. Charlemagne conquered and began to govern the whole, A. D. 802. It continued with France, until Lotharius, losing France, but preserving Germany, caused the separation. The German nobles chose Conrad as their first Emperor, in 912. Rodolph of Hapsburgh, was chosen Emperor, after an inter-regnum of twenty-two years, A. D. 1273. He was the first of the house of Austria who governed the country. It continued in this family until it passed to the house of Loraine, by the marriage of the heiress of Austria, to Francis Duke of Loraine, (father of the present Emperor) who was elected, 1745.

GREENLAND, the first ship was sent there by the English, A. D. 1614.

GUINEA, the first slave trade by the English began in the reign of Elizabeth, 1563.

**HANOVER**, was a small duchy, until George I. possessing himself of Zell, Saxe, Lamemburgh, Bremen, Lunenberg, Verden, Grubenhagen, and Oberwald, made it a ninth electorate, A. D. 1692. It was, however, not ratified by the three imperial colleges, until 1708.

**HANS-TOWNS**, some port towns in Germany, that confederated in 1241, and thus supported their commercial independence until 1500.

**HOLLAND**, was part of the Belgæan territory, and conquered by the Romans, B. C. 47. Thierry, first count of Holland, made it a sovereignty, A. D. 868, which continued until 1417, when it surrendered to the Duke of Burgundy. Being oppressed by the bishop of Utrecht, it ceded itself to Spain, from whose tyranny it revolted, and formed the present republic of the united provinces, 1579. The Stadtholdership was made hereditary in the house of Orange, not excepting females, 1747.

**Hudson's**

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**HUDSON'S BAY**, was first discovered in the reign of Elizabeth, 1553.

**HUNGARY**, was anciently called Pannonia, and was subject to the Romans, B. C. 11; conquered by the Huns, A. D. 376; annexed to the German empire, under the reign of Charlemagne; became an independent kingdom in 920; and was made the seat of a desperate contest for it between the Turks and the Germans, from 1540 to 1739, when it was, by the treaty of Belgrade, ceded to the latter, under whose power it has since remained.

### I. J.

**Jews.** See Universal History.

**INDOSTAN**, or the Mogul Empire, was first entirely subjected by Jenghis Khan, a prince of Tartary, about A. D. 1220. Timer Bek was made, by conquest, Great Mogul, in 1399. His dynasty, continued until Tamerlane possessed himself of it in the fifteenth century. The power of the moguls was considerably diminished by Kouli Khan, the famous sophy

of Persia. Since this time many of the rajahs and nabobs have become independent.

**IRELAND.** They are imagined to have been a part of the Celtæ. Being divided into several petty states, it was conquered by Henry II. A. D. 1172. Edward Bruce, king of Scotland, having expelled the English was proclaimed king of Ireland, in 1315. The Scots, were, in their turn, expelled by the English, in 1328. The English gained a final and peaceable possession of it in 1614.

## L

**LOMBARDY,** was first peopled by the Lombards who were a detachment of Alcmans from the Marche of Bradenburg, and were distinguished for their bravery. Justinian invited them into Italy against the Goths. For their services he gave them part of Upper Pannonia, A. D. 548. Passing into Italy their chief was proclaimed king by his army at Milan, 570. This kingdom made considerable conquests and protected itself until Charlemagne took Desiderius, its last king, and

and transferred the kingdom to his German territories,  
772.

LORRAIN, was made an independent duchy, A. D. 851, in which still it continued until Lewis XIV. annexed it to the crown of France, in whose power it now remains, although Prince Charles, brother to the late emperor of Germany is permitted to enjoy, for his life, the title.

LYDIA, was a very ancient kingdom, and governed by a long dynasty, until its last king Cræsus was conquered by Cyrus, 544 B. C. It remained under the Persian government until it was conquered by Alexander the Great. Forming a part of the new kingdom of Pergamos, 283, Attalus, king of Pergamos, bequeathed it to the Romans, 133 B. C. The Turks finally conquered it A. D. 1326.

## M

MACEDONIAN EMPIRE. See Universal History.

MADIRA, island of, was discovered by Machan, an English sailor, who fled from England for an illicit amour.

## MEDIA.



**MEDIA.** See Universal History.

**MILAN.** This celebrated duchy is said to have been built by the Gauls, 1408 B. C. It surrendered itself to the Romans, 222 B. C. and was formed into a republic, A. D. 1221. It was afterwards governed by dukes from 1395 to 1501, when Lewis XII. of France conquered it. The Germans recovered, and annexed it to their empire.

**MOROCCO,** empire of. The ancient Mauritania Nefac, king of Egypt, conquered it, 1008 B. C. The Romans possessed it, 25 B. C. and reduced it to a province, A. D. 50. It suffered many revolutions until the dynasty of the Almoravides was established; Morocco was built by the second of this family. It was next governed by a Mahometan sect, which began with Abdalla, 1116, and ceded 1212, by the last sovereign of this dynasty being entirely defeated in Spain. The provinces of Fez and Tremecen then became independent kingdoms. The kings of Fez next settled Morocco. Mahomet's descendants finally subdued and united the three kingdoms under the title of the



the Empire of Morocco, about 1550, which is their present state of political existence.

**NORWAY**, was, including Sweden, the ancient Scandinavia. A princess of Denmark being, by marriage, queen of Norway, caused it to be united to Denmark, to which power it has belonged ever since. A. D. 1375.

**OTAHEITE**. See page 191.

**OTTOMAN EMPIRE**, is the sovereignty of the Turks. It was founded at Constantinople, on the destruction of the empire of the Eastern Greeks, by Othman I. A. D. 1300.

**PERSIA**, empire of. See Universal History.

**PHRYGIA Minor**, is celebrated in ancient history, for the reigns of Priam and his ancestors, and for taking of Troy its capital. It was added to the Lydian empire, under Croesus, 560 B. C. and shared his fate.

**RUSSIA**

**PICTS**, a race of ancient Britons, who were totally destroyed by the Scots.

**POLAND**, was the country of the Vandals, who emigrated from it to invade the Romans. Lechus was created its first duke, A. D. 694. It became a kingdom, A. D. 1000, when Otho III. emperor of Germany, conferred the title of king of Poland on Boleslaus I. To this kingdom Boleslaus II. added Red Russia by marrying the heiress of that country, 1059. In 1772, it was divided between the emperor of Germany, the empress of Russia, and the king of Prussia.

**PONTUS**, the kingdom of, became independent of the Macedonians, about 300 B. C. Under the dynasty of Mithridates, it became famous, until the Romans totally defeated Mithridates VII. 64 B. C. Alexis Comnenus founded a new empire of the Greeks at Tribisond, A. D. 1204, which continued until destroyed by the Turks, A. D. 1459.

**PORTUGAL**. Its ancient inhabitants were the Lusitani, who submitted to the Romans, 250 B. C. From A. D. 409, to 711, it was inhabited successively by the

the Alans, Suevi, and the Goths. It was then conquered by the Saracens. Count Henry expelled the Saracens, and his son, Alonzo, conquering Lisbon, assumed the title of king of Portugal, in 1146. It was seized by Philip II. of Spain, in 1580, and in 1640. it was recovered by the duke of Braganza, in whose family it has remained ever since.

PRUSSIA, or Boniffia, was scarcely known as a state, before A. D. 1007, when they were governed by dukes. The knights of the teutonic order, and the Poles, conquered them successively. It became independent of Poland in 1683; and the duke assumed, with the consent of the Emperor, the title of king, in 1702.

## R.

RHODES, was peopled from Crete, 916 B. C. Its republic was completed, 480 B. C.

RUSSIA, or Muscovy. Its first chief power was possessed by Rurick, grand duke of Novogorod, A. D. 862. Woldimer was the first Christian king, 981. In 1058 it was conquered by the Poles. The foundation

of

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of Moscow was laid by Andaei I. who began to reign 1158. It was conquered by the Mogul Tartars, 1200, and was restored to its independency 1540, by John Basilowitz. The Russians discovered and conquered Siberia, about the middle of the sixteenth century. Peter I. made it an empire 1721. A revolution was effected without bloodshed in favour of Elizabeth, 1740. Another was effected in favour of the present empress, in 1762. The emperor John, an infant, was deposed, imprisoned, and at last murdered, by the officer of the guard preventing his being released, by some who attempted thus to restore him to his kingdom.

**S.**

**SAVOY.** A part of the ancient Gallia Narbonensis, submitted to the Romans, 118 B. C. In 395 it was seized by the Alemans, and in 496, by the Franks. It shared the revolution of Switzerland in 1040, when it was given to Hubert, by the emperor of Germany. In 1713, Victor, duke of Savoy, with the assistance of the English took Sicily, which he exchanged for Sardinia,

dinia, and the title of king. Thus the kings of Savoy derive the title of Duke of Savoy, which was the former possession of their own ancestors.

**SCOTLAND**, anciently Caledonia. Its inhabitants owe their origin to the Celtæ. It was little known until it was subdued by the Romans under Agricola, A. D. 85. The inhabitants were divided into two classes, called the Picts and Scots. The Romans left Scotland in 410. The Picts are said to have been subdued by Kenneth II. the first sovereign of the whole island, about 839. Alexander III. dying, the crown was claimed by twelve candidates, which being referred to Edward I. enabled him to conquer it. The Scots did not recover their kingdom until 1314.

James VI. king of Scotland succeeded to the crown of England, 1603, which caused afterwards the union of the two crowns. In 1707, the two kingdoms were united under the title and government of Great Britain.

**SICILY**, was anciently inhabited by the Secani, and the Etruscans.

**SPAIN**. Was anciently divided into several small states.

states. The Carthaginians settled in the south parts of it, 530 B. C. extended their conquests in the country by Hannibal, 209 B. C. The Romans possessed themselves of the whole territory, 16 B. C. who were expelled A. D. 568 by the Goths its possessors, until it was conquered by the Saracens in 711. The counts of Castile became masters of Leon, Oviedo, and Toledo, which had before been separate kingdoms, 1080. By the marriage of Isabella, queen of Castile, to Ferdinand, king of Arragon, A. D. 1479, the kingdoms of Castile and Arragon became united. Ferdinand, having conquered Navarre and Granada, entirely destroyed the dominion of the Moors in this country, 1511. Thus began the Spanish monarchy.

**SPARTA.** See Universal History.

**SWEDEN.** Until the reign of Borneo, III. 1714, the history of this country is very uncertain. Margaret, queen of Denmark and Norway, was called to the throne of Sweden, on Albert their king being obliged to resign, A. D. 1887. It remained united to the Danish crown until 1525, when Gustavus Vasa expelled



expelled the Danes. Ever since, it has been independent. In 1772, it was made an absolute monarchy by the present patriotic king.

**SWITZERLAND**, and **Swiss Cantons**. The Helvetii were the ancient inhabitants. Julius Cæsar defeated them, 57 B. C. It remained subject to the Romans until some Germans emigrated. Alemans conquered it, A. D. 395. Clovis, king of France expelled them in 496. It was made part of the kingdom of Burgundy in 1037. The last king of Burgundy gave it to Conrad II. the last emperor of Germany. It then became a part of the empire, and remained until 1307, when a singular revolt established its present independency, and the name of the thirteen cantons. Its government was then made a republic, 1315, and it was confirmed by treaty with the other European powers, 1649. Seven of the thirteen cantons are catholics, the other six are protestants.

**SYRIA**. See our Universal History.

**T.**

**TARTARY**. The famous Jinghes Khan was the first



first acknowledged sovereign of this extensive country, A. D. 1206. It was possessed by his descendants until 1582, when the Moguls revolted to the Mauchew Tartars, who reigned in China. The Eluths became independent about A. D. 1400, in which state they remain at present.

THEBES, was called Cadma, from its founder Cadmus. It was made a republic, 820 B. C. was dismantled by the Romans, 145, and is now in possession of the Turks.

THRACE, was a very considerable portion of the ancient Greece. Philip and Alexander conquered and annexed it to the Macedonian empire, 335 B. C. Byzantium, on whose ruins Constantinople was built, was the capital. The Turks took it, A. D. 1453.

TROY, was built by Tros, on mount Ida, about 1400 B. C. His son Ilus named Ilium, about B. C. 1331. The confederate Greeks, after a siege of ten years, burnt and destroyed its kingdom, 1184 B. C. The Arundelian marbles date its destruction, 1209 B. C.

**TUNIS AND TRIPOLY**, the former is situated very near where ancient Carthage stood. They both formed great part of the Carthaginian state. The Romans destroyed them entirely after the third punic war, 148 B. C. Tripoly was taken by Dragut, a famous Turkish pirate, A. D. 1551. Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoly, form the three piratical states of Barbary. Algiers and Tripoli are partly subject to the Ottomans, while the emperor of Morocco governs Tunis.

**TYRE.** See Universal History.

# V

**VENICE**, was antiently inhabited by the Veneti. The Gauls having conquered it, made it a kingdom, 356 B. C. Marcellus the Roman, conquered it, and slew the Gallic king, 221 B. C. The islands on which Venice is built, was first inhabited A. D. 421, by Italians who fled from the Goths, and other barbarous nations, who ravaged Italy. The republic was made independent, A. D. 803. It was first governed by Doges, A. D. 697.

**WALES,**

## A D V E R T I S E M E N T

WALES, was peopled by the ancient Britons, who fled from the tyranny of the Saxons, A. D. 447. Thus Wales remained until Henry I. subdued South Wales, in 1157; and Edward I. entirely reduced the whole, and ended its independence by the death of Llewellyn, its last prince, 1282. The Welch were not reconciled to this revolution until the queen happened to be brought to bed at Carnarvon, of a son, who was styled Prince of Wales, in 1284. Wales was incorporated with England, by an act of parliament 28 Henry VIII. 1536.

F I N I S



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## TO THE M A P.

**SINCE** the great discoveries that have been made by Captain Cook and other modern circumnavigators in the North and South Pacific Oceans, the geographer has found it necessary to place the continent on the east instead of the west side of the meridian of London. This is done to avoid dissecting that part of the map which describes the seat of the late discoveries. We have, therefore, to render our brief system conformable to every important improvement in this pleasing and interesting science, prefixed a map on the above plan. But as we considered all longitude beyond 30 degrees

## A D V E R T I S E M E N T.

degrees west being made east differs from all such longitude contained in former books, maps, and charts of geography, we have removed this embarrass-ment by causing the longitude to be calculated westerly or from the left to the right on the upper part while it is removed easterly, or from the right to the left to the lower part of the map. The student will, consequently, have from this alteration, a map that will agree with every former system while it possesses the modern discoveries accurately delineated and which are so essential to be universally known.



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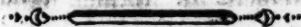
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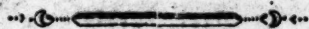
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